THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 69. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN.

Coroner's Inquest—Later Details—Additional Deaths—The Injured—Letters from President Johnson and General Geary.

JOHNSTOWN, September 19.—The Coroner's jury, sworn to inquire into the causes of the terrible affair at Johnstown on Friday of last week, held sessions on Monday and Tuesday, and several days will probably elapse before the testimony is concluded and a decision arrived at. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is represented in the conduct of the investigation by Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., and the citizens of Johnstown by A. Kopelin, Esq. A number of witnesses have testified that they considered the bridge dangerous, and the railroad station a dangerous place for passengers to get on or off the trains stopping at Johnstown.

Mrs. James Downey and Miss Mary Jane Irwin died on Monday, making five deaths since the accident.

A correspondent, writing under date of Monday, says:—"We have been in consultation with nearly all the physicians and surgeons of the borough, and have received from them the information that there will perhaps be but few amputations, if any, required, unless some unexpected changes, not now visible in the victims, should take place. Some of the injured internally are very low, with poor prospects of recovery, but the number is small, and there are none yet given up by the physicians, except Miss Mary J. Quinn, a very estimable young lady, who is not expected to live through the night, gangrene having set in last evening. The accident might have been much more serious, had it not been for Jacob A. Harrold. Just after the accident occurred, he heard the Express coming west, and seizing a flag from the locomotive of the Presidential train, hastened to stop it ere it came thundering into the crowd gathered on the track around the wreck. That train does not stop at Johnstown."

Condition of the Wounded on Tuesday.

The injured in the late accident are generally doing well. There has not been a single death since the hour of the accident, when three persons were killed outright. It is believed that these were instantly killed. Mr. Metzgar was killed by the falling of a heavy piece of timber upon his stomach. He was born in Berks county in 1811, and moved with his family to Johnstown in March, 1865, since which time, in connection with his sons, he has kept the Mansion House. He was much esteemed as a man and a citizen. His age was fifty-five years six months and three days.

Nathaniel Duncan was a smart boy, about seventeen years old, son of Mr. Samuel Duncan, who has been a resident of Johnstown for many years, and at the time of his death was engaged at the cement mill and fire-brick factory of Mr. A. J. Haws.

Mrs. Quirk was a married woman, born in Ireland, and a resident of the neighboring borough of Prospect. She leaves a husband and several children. She was advanced in life.

The little child, at first reported killed and unknown, is Mary Trabert. She is doing well and will recover.

That portion of the platform which gave way was forty-five feet long next to the steps, fifty-two feet next to the railroad, thirty-three feet wide next to the station, and fifty-five feet wide next to the township bridge (formely the turnbridge of the canal). The average number of square feet was, therefore, 2134. Probably 1000 persons stood on this space, most of whom went down. This pit is just twenty feet deep. At least five hundred were injured.

In addition to our list of names yesterday, we find the following:—

Miss Letitia Cannan, aged 18, seriously injured internally.

Walter Weaver, aged 11, badly bruised.

J. Goughnour, aged 34, leg broken.

Jacob Fend, aged 45, married, nose broken.

Tilly Fend, aged 17, collar-bone broken and arm disabled.

Lucy Levergood, aged 17, arm broken.

Charles Carey, aged 47, married, cut in head and injured in the side.

John Miller, aged 38, badly injured in body by a spike.

Henry Heddrick, aged 48, married, shoulder broken, and injured otherwise severely.

Maggie Heddrick, aged 11, slightly.

J. C. Riffle, aged 40, married, bruised badly.

B. Kohler, ——, married, ankle dislocated.

Mrs. James Downey died this evening from her injuries. She was the wife of the proprietor of the Perry Hotel, and was universally esteemed by her acquaintances. She was upwards of fifty years old.

On the day following the disaster William Flattery, Esq., Coroner of Cambria county, summoned a jury of inquest. The jury met at the Council Chamber, in Johnstown, on Monday evening, at six o'clock. Several witnesses were examined in regard to the cause of the accident, who testified that they have always considered the platform as dangerous, and the Johnstown station a dangerous place for passengers to go on and off the cars. It was also proved that the three persons killed came to their death by reason of the platform giving way under the great pressure of human beings congregated upon it to see the President.

Without coming to any conclusion, the jury adjourned to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. James Downey.

Letters from Andrew Johnson and John W. Geary.

ALTOONA, September 14.—D. J. Morrell, Esq., Johnstown, Pa.—SIR:—I am requested by Andrew Johnson (who deeply sympathizes with the families who have suffered by the terrible accident at Johnstown to-day), to request that the enclosed amount may be applied to the relief of the most needy of the bereaved and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM G. MOORE,
$50) enclosed. Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., September 15.

D. J. Morrell, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—While on my way from Pittsburg to Harrisburg this morning, I was shocked and grieved at the intelligence of the terrible accident of yesterday. I find among the killed and wounded many of my personal friends and neighbors, and I beg that you will extend to the latter and to the relations of the former my heartfelt sympathies. I enclose my draft for two hundred dollars, which I respectfully ask that you will distribute among the sufferers as you may deem proper. Very truly, your friend,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Dick Turner Attempts Another Murder.

It will be remembered that a few months since President Johnson pardoned and released from Libby Prison the notorious Dick Turner, the former keeper of Libby, in which position he became notorious for the inhuman, brutal, and murderous treatment of Union prisoners during the Rebellion. From the following paragraph from the Richmond *Times* of Monday, it will be seen that Richard is determined to keep his hand in in his old business:—

Some excitement was created in the neighborhood of Fifth and Leigh streets, about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by a succession of shots—four or five in number—which were fired by Mr. Dick Turner, a resident of Richmond, at Joseph Huckings, formerly of New Hampshire, but who has been sojourning here for some time back. From all which could be ascertained, it seems that some words ensued between Mr. Turner and Mr. Huckings, on the premises of Mrs. Carter, during which the latter denounced Turner as a "d—d Rebel ——," whereupon Turner drew a small seven-shooter and cracked away. Upon the presentation of the pistol Huckings started off at a race-horse speed, receiving the last four shots in his rear, while Turner was in hot pursuit. None of the loads took effect, however. Subsequently Turner was arrested and carried to the station house, where he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Mayor.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO

The Executive Appointing Power—Opinion of Attorney-General Stansbery—The President Can Fill Any Vacancy, Etc.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 30.—Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General.—SIR:—I have considered the question which you have submitted for my opinion—that is to say, whether in cases where appointments have been made of postmasters in the recess prior to the last session of the Senate, and there was a failure during the session to make a permanent appointment, either by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee, a failure to act on the nomination, or other cause, the President can make another temporary appointment in the present recess. The clause of the Constitution under which the question arises is as follows:—"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." From the facts stated it does not appear that there was a vacancy until after the session was over. In the sequel I shall again refer to this position, but as some claim that the vacancy does happen within the meaning of the Constitution before the recess, I propose to consider the general question whether the President can fill up a vacancy in the recess, which existed in the prior session.

I am not aware of any decision of the Supreme Court that has any direct bearing upon this question. It has, however, frequently been passed upon by my predecessors. Mr. Wirt in 1823, Mr. Taney in 1832 and Mr. Legare in 1841, concur in opinion that vacancies first occurring during the session of the Senate may be filled by the President in the recess. Mr. Mason, in a short opinion given in 1845, held that vacancies known to exist during the session could not be filled in the recess; but in a more elaborate opinion, written in 1846, he expresses general concurrence with his three predecessors. All these concurring opinions give a construction to the meaning of the words, "Vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate," and, as I understand them, they agree that these words are not to be confined to vacancies which first occur during the recess, but may apply to vacancies which first occur during the session, and continue in the recess. It may be well at this point to bring in review some of the contingencies which may attend a vacancy in the recess which first occurred during the session:—First, it may not become known until the recess—a contingency which often occurs by the death of incumbents at distant points. Second, it may have occurred by the failure of the Senate to act upon a nomination.

Third, or upon a nomination or confirmation where the party so nominated and confirmed refuses, in the recess, to accept the office. Fourth, or by rejection of the nominee of the President in the last hour of the session. Fifth or by the failure of the President to make a nomination during the session, or after a rejection of his nominee. You will observe that I have put in this category the case stated in your letter—that is to say, where, after an appointment by the President in the recess and a nomination at the next session, there is a failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination for want of time or any other cause. It is not clear that the vacancy which exists after the adjournment of the Senate can be said to have occurred during the session.

The appointment fills the office, and the language of the Constitution is that "it shall expire at the end of their next session." It was upon this state of facts that Mr. Taney gave his opinion in 1832, and held on this point that "the vacancy did take place in the recess," and that "the former appointment continued during the session, and there was no vacancy until the session adjourned." As this construction has been unquestioned, I do not propose to step upon it, but will proceed to advance my opinion on other ground, independent of the question whether the vacancy occurred during the session or during the recess.

Those who argue for the construction that the vacancy to be filled by the President must first occur in the recess, claim that such a construction arises inevitably by force of the words, "All vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." They claim that a vacancy which does not first occur in the recess cannot be said to happen in the recess. It is the point of time when a vacancy begins that, they say, is to be considered. This is one reading of this section, and so far as the mere letter is concerned, it is perhaps the most obvious. But even if we confine ourselves to this section alone and to its literal interpretation, there is room for grave doubt. The subject matter is a vacancy. It implies duration—a condition or state of things which may exist for a period of time. Can it be said that the word "happen," when applied to such a subject, is only properly applicable to its beginning?

If this word is used in reference to an action or event, that takes place at a punctual point of time, it must necessarily be confined to that special hour; but a vacancy is not such an event. It has a beginning, it is true; but it necessarily implies continuance. It is precisely the same thing from the beginning to the end, during the period of its duration. If we mark the time of a single action, we say it happened at that time; for it could not be said to have happened at any other; but when we speak of such a subject as a vacancy, we must use some other term to mark its beginning; for it may well be said to happen at every point of time that it exists. I incline to think, upon the mere words, that we might construe them precisely as if the phrase were, "if it happens that there is a vacancy in the recess," or "if a vacancy happens to exist in the recess."

This, upon the words alone, was the construction put upon this section by Mr. Wirt, and since followed by all his successors in this office who have expressed an opinion on the question. But the rules of construction do not confine us to the words of the section, and do not compel us to adopt a construction according to the mere letter. When we look to other sections of this article, and to the reason and policy of this enactment, all nice criticism must give way to more enlightened construction. It is in the arrangement of executive power that we encounter this question. First of all, it is the President who is made the recipient of this power. The grant is in these words:—"The executive power shall be vested in a President or the United States." By another section it is provided that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now it is the very essence of executive power that it should always be capable of exercise. The legislative power and the judicial power come into play at intervals.

There are or may be periods when there is no Legislature in session to pass laws, and no court in session to administer the laws, and this without public detriment; but always and everywhere the power to execute the laws is, or ought to be, in full exercise. The President must take care at all times that the law be faithfully executed. There is no point of time in which the power to enforce or execute the laws may not be required, and there should not be any point of time or interval in which that power is dormant or incapable of acting. It is in view of this necessity that another clause of this article makes careful provision against a vacancy in the office of President, by providing that upon the death, resignation, or removal of the President from office, the powers and duties shall at once devolve upon the Vice-President, and by enjoining on Congress to make further provision, in case of the death of the Vice-President, as to what other officer shall then act as President until another President shall be elected. If any one purpose is manifest in the Constitution, if any one policy is clearly apparent, it is that in so far as the chief or fountain of executive power is concerned, there shall be no cessation, no interval of time, when there may be an incapacity of action; but the President, although the source of Executive power, cannot exercise it all himself. It is comparatively but an infinitesimal part of all that is to be done or executed that he can perform. He must act by the agency of others. Accordingly, we find ample provision made for this purpose.

The executive power vested in the President by the Constitution has, in many respects, an unlimited range, extending over a time of war as well as a time of peace. He is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and of the State militia while in actual service of the United States. All our foreign relations are conducted by officers of his nomination; so, too, all our military and naval officers; and, finally, our civil officers everywhere, whether judicial or strictly executive, are, with the exception of some inferior officers, to be nominated by him. No other branch or department of the Government shares with the President this power to nominate. It is true that the President does not create the offices. That, in general, is part of the legislative power; but the mere legislative creation of an office, and the provision by law for the duties to be performed by the officer, do not put the officer in place or the law in execution.

No matter what may be the necessity, the power to fill the office is not vested in the Legislative department. So, too, it is equally true that the President could not execute the duties of the officer himself. He cannot sit as a judge or perform the duties of a marshal. These, like most executive powers, can only be executed by one agent—that is to say, by the designated officer; and this officer can only be put in place upon the nomination of the President. When, then, we see that the Constitution vests the executive power in the President, and vests in him alone the power to appoint officers to exercise the power, and requires of him alone—nor of Congress nor the Senate—that he take care that the laws be faithfully executed, we would hardly expect to find his hands tied by a section which would frustrate all these provisions. And yet this is the necessary result of the verbal construction which I have mentioned; for that construction prevents the President from filling any vacancy in any office during the recess of the Senate, unless it be a vacancy which first occurs in the recess.

Now, when the Constitution guards with so much care against a vacancy in the office of President, how does it happen that the only agency through which the President can act there is found a provision exactly contrariwise—that a vacancy in such agency shall continue, and that, for a time, longer or shorter, there is no power to fill it, no matter what may be the emergency, or how much the public interests may suffer? In other words, to go according to this verbal reading, there may be times when the Executive power is dormant and must remain dormant, times when the President cannot act himself and cannot appoint any officer to act, and during which the execution of the laws is so far suspended. Take as an example the case of a foreign minister at a distant court, charged with the most important duties, pressing for attention at a critical conjuncture, whose office becomes vacant by his death during the session of the Senate, but the vacancy is not known by the President until after the adjournment. Is

Here is an instance of a vacancy which first occurs during the session, and which upon this construction cannot be filled in the recess. Take another example—the death of a head of a department just on the eve of the adjournment of the Senate, without time for a new nomination or the rejection of the nominee, followed by an adjournment. Is the President to be left during the recess to carry on the Government without the very aid contemplated by the Constitution? I might multiply cases to show the consequences to which the verbal construction leads, but I prefer to rest the question upon higher grounds. The true theory of the Constitution in this particular seems to me to be this:—That as to the executive power, it is always to be in action, or in capacity for action, and that to meet this necessity there is a protection against a vacancy in the chief executive office and against vacancies in all the subordinate offices, and at all times there is a power to fill such vacancies. It is the President whose duty it is to see that the vacancy is filled.

If the Senate is in session they must assent to his nomination. If the Senate is not in session the President fills the vacancy alone. All that is to be looked to is that there is a vacancy, no matter where it first occurred, and there must be a power to fill it. It should have been filled while the Senate was in session, but was not then filed. that omission was no excuse for longer delay, for the public exigency which requires the officer may be as urgent and more cogent during the recess than during the session. I repeat it, wherever there is a vacancy there is a power to fill it. This power is in the President, with the assent of the Senate, while that body is in session, and in the President alone when the Senate is not in session. There is no reason upon which the power to fill a vacancy can be limited by the state of things when it first occurred. On the contrary, the only inquiry is as to the state of things when it is filled. For instance, take the case of a vacancy which does first occur during a recess, but is not filled when the session begins.

If the verbal construction is sound, such a vacancy may be filled by the President without the consent of the Senate while the Senate is in session, but no one maintains that position. All admit that whenever there is a vacancy existing during the session, whether it first occurred in the recess or after the session began, the power to fill requires the concurrent action of the President and Senate. It seems a necessary corollary to this that where the vacancy exists in the recess whether it first occurred in the recess or in the preceding session, the power to fill is in the President alone. If during the recess the power is not in the President it is nowhere, and there is a time when for a season the President is required to see that the laws are executed and yet denied the very means provided for their execution. It is argued by those who deny this power to the President, that to allow it would disappoint the clear intent to give the Senate a participation in appointments to office.

It is said that if the President can by his own act fill a vacancy which occurred during the session, he may, if so disposed, wholly omit to nominate an officer during the session, and leave all such vacancies open and then fill them in the recess. Undoubtedly the President may do all that and may intentionally abuse his power. The answer to this objection is obvious. In the first place, it may be said that arguments against the existence of a power founded on its possible abuse are not satisfactory. If they were, then an objection against any control by the Senate over the President's appointments would be equally cogent, for we may imagine that the Senate might refuse to consent to every appointment made by the President, or to any appropriation to pay the salaries of officers, and thus leave the Executive without power to execute the laws. In the second place, if this argument, founded on the possible abuse of a power, is sound, then it may equally well be urged against the power of the President to make removals, for it may be imagined that after the adjournment of the Senate the President, in the recess, may remove every officer, civil and military, whose tenure of office is not during good behavior, and thus create vacancies in the recess, all to be filled by his own appointment. As these appointments are to continue until the end of the next session of the Senate, the President might omit to make any nominations to the Senate, and then in the ensuing recess reappoint the same or other officers, and thus throughout his term of office defeat entirely any participation on the part of the Senate. I take it for granted that this unlimited power of removal belongs to the President, though I am quite well aware that some are still found to deny it, and to reiterate arguments used without avail for nearly eighty years, and to keep open a question settled by usage from the commencement of the Government. This very power of removal comes with signal force in aid of the power of appointment.

If the President can make a vacancy at all times he must have the correlative power to fill the vacancy at all times. To avoid the mischief of a bad officer he had at all times the power to create a vacancy; but it may be as great, perhaps a greater mischief, to have a vacant office or no office at all, than to have a bad or inefficient officer. Why, then, allow him at all times the power to correct the mischief of a bad officer by a removal, and deny him the power at all times to correct the mischief of a vacancy by an appointment? The argument against the power of the President to fill a vacancy in the recess which began in the session, founded on a supposed intent to guard from usurpation by the President the proper authority of the Senate, amounts to nothing when we consider how thoroughly this may be done under the power of removal; for what is the difference between a vacancy which began in the session, or was caused in the recess by the act of the President?

And if, by the power of removal, all the appointments may be usurped by the President, why look for guards in only one particular, and such a guard as creates perhaps a greater mischief than it prevents? For it seems a greater evil to be without officers altogether than to have officers who hold only by the temporary appointment of the President. I say by the temporary appointment of the President, for in strict language the President cannot invest any officer with a full title to the office without the concurrence of the Senate. Whether the President appoints in the session or in the recess, he cannot and does not fill the office without the concurrence of the Senate. He may fill the vacancy in the recess, but only by an appointment which lasts until the end of the next session. For instance, in filling the office of judge, whose tenure is in effect for life, his appointee can only hold for a fraction of time. So, too, in the case of a marshal, whose regular term is four years, the officer appointed to fill the vacancy can scarcely hold for an entire year.

Here, then, is the sole and only guard which protects the just rights of the Senate—the express provision that an appointment made in the recess shall only expire until the end of the next session of the Senate. This protection applies equally to all appointments in the recess, whether to fill vacancies then first occurring or that first occurred during the session. It is ample provision to secure the Senate from everything except an abuse by the President of his own constitutional powers of removal and of filling vacancies, by so exercising them as intentionally to frustrate the intervention of the Senate. We must not forget that this power of appointment to office is essentially an Executive function. It belongs essentially to the Executive department, rather than to the legislative or judicial.

If no provision on the subject had been made by the Constitution it would have been held appurtenant to the President, as the head of the Executive Department specially charged with the execution of the laws. Hence his power at all times to vacate offices and to fill vacancies. He can, by his own act, do everything but give full title to his appointees, and invest with full right to hold during the official term. That he cannot do without the consent of the Senate, but such is his power over officers that after the Senate has consented to his nomination, or, in common parlance, has confirmed it, the nominee is not yet fully appointed, or even entitled to the office; for it still remains with the President to give him a commission or to refuse it, as he may deem best, and without the commission there is no appointment. This was held by the Supreme Court in Marbury vs. Madison, and when to that decision we add the doctrine recognized by the same Court in *ex parte pennen*, we see how fully the appointment and removal of officers is held to be a necessary incident of the Executive power.

Finally, when I consider that the construction which denies the President the power to fill a vacancy in the recess which first occurs in the session extends to all such vacancies without exception, as well to those not known until the recess as to those known before, to those occasioned altogether by the neglect or failure of the Senate to assent to a nomination, or to act upon a nomination; to those where the fault is with the President, I cannot escape the conviction that such a construction is unsound. I am accordingly of opinion that the President has full and independent power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time when they first occurred.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Great Dissatisfaction with the Nominations of the Johnson Party—Register of Voters Completed—Death of a Veteran, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The Conservative Johnson party met last night, and nominated delegates to represent Baltimore in the State Senate and House of Delegates. Many of the nominees are old, hackneyed, played-out politicians, whom decent people will not support. So much dissatisfaction exists that Democrats talk of making a straight-out Democratic nomination.

The Registers have closed their books, and the whole number registered in the city this year is about fifteen thousand.

Captain Samuel Child, a prominent old defender at the battle of North Point, died yesterday.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge have agreed to hold the next annual session in New York.

The Foreign Corn Quotation—A Mistake Corrected.

NEW YORK, September 20.—By an error of the copyist, the price of American mixed western Corn at Liverpool on the 18th inst. is published in the Cable telegram this morning, 27s. 6d. The true price is 27s. 9d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, September 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were well maintained. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 10-40s sold at 99, no change; 111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅝@106 for June and August 7-30s; State and City loans were dull; old City 6s sold at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 2000 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 29¼@30¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅝, no change; Norristown at 60¼, no change; Reading at 57¼, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 66, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 17¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 27¼ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 90 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 58¼ for Girard; 32¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 68 for Corn Exchange; 64¾ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14, an advance of ¼; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36¾, no change. 28¼ was bid for common do.; 56¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 56 for Delaware Division.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 4@5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper is in demand, and ranges at from 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145¼; 11 A. M., 144¾; 12 M., 144½; 1 P. M., 144¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 U S 10-40s coup	99	100 sh Cata pf	b30 30¾
$6300 City 6s, old iss.	95½	100 sh do	30¾
$1000 do new	99	100 sh do	b5 30½
$1000 War & Fra 7s	81	100 sh do	30
$500 Sch Nav 6s 82	84¾	300 sh do	lots. 29½
$7000 Susq Cn bds	b5 60	100 sh do	s30 29¾
$1000 C & A 6s 75	91½	100 sh do	s30 29¾
300 sh Susq Can	lts 14	500 sh do	lots. 29½
61 sh Ps R	lots. 56¾	100 sh do	s30 29¾
10 sh Norrist'n R	60½	500 sh do	lots. 29½
100 sh Reading	s30 57½	21 sh Leh Val	lots 66
60 sh Leh Zinc	5wn 48	200 sh Keystone Zinc	1

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	144½	145
American Silver, 4s and 5s	136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	16	..
" " July, 1864	15	..
" " August, 1864	15	..
" " October, 1864	14	..
" " Dec., 1864	13	..
" " May, 1865	11	..
" " August, 1865	9	..
" " Sept., 1865	9	..
" " October, 1865	8	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 20.—The Flour Market was quiet to-day, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, prices were firmly maintained. There was no inquiry for exportation, but a moderate demand for home consumption. Sales of 2900 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at $11 50@12 50, including 2000 barrels choice Ohio on secret terms; small lots of superfine at $7 50@9; old and new stocks, extras, at $9@11; 100 barrels choice Ohio extra family at $15; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $6@6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of 1500 bushels fair and choice new Southern red at $2 75@2 90; White ranges from $2 90 to $3. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Western at 90c.@$1, and Pennsylvania at $1 05@1 10. Corn is in good demand at an advance. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95c. and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 93c. Oats are in steady demand, with sales of 5000 bushels new Southern at 58@64c., an advance.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6 50@7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is selling at $3 75@3 80, and Timothy at $3 50@4 25.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 37, and Ohio at $2 38@2 40.

THIRD EDITION

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Allies Defeated.

4200 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The steamer *North America* brings Rio Janeiro papers to August 25th. The advices from the river Plate report fighting of the most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 16th and 18th of July, causing a loss of 4200 killed and wounded in the allied armies, and an approximate amount in the Paraguayan army, the latter fighting chiefly within intrenchments, and consequently losing less. The affair arose from the determination of the allies to dislodge the Paraguayans from a position they were fortifying on a hill, which would have enabled them to endanger the allied left and rear.

The Paraguayans were surprised and driven out at daybreak of the 16th, by a brigade of Brazilians, after a short fight. The victors then advanced to assault the Paraguayan works in the rear, but were received with such a fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt, and confine themselves to the defense of the work they had taken.

This was sucessfully done, notwithstanding two fierce attacks made by the Paraguayans, and the storm of missiles poured on the position, but the victors suffered considerable loss, and the troops under fire were relieved several times during the day. The next day passed without fighting, but a reconnoissance made to uncover the Paraguayan movements and works was changed into a general assault of the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications, which was carried but recovered, and again retaken; but finally, after a very heavy fight, which involved almost all the forces on both sides, the allied commanders recognized that success in that direction would be too dearly bought, and their troops were recalled, retiring in good order, without being pursued.

The Paraguayans, however, made a dash, with cavalry, on the Argentine flank on the right, but were repulsed, and the fighting ceased on both sides, the works captured on the 18th remaining in the possession of the allies. This was strengthened and armed with heavy cannon and mortars, and is likely to be of great service to the allies.

The Paraguayans continued up to the 18th to send down torpedoes, and on the 14th and 15th two explosions occurred so near the leading vessel of the allied fleet as to shake her severely. A boat was blown up and eight persons were killed.

The second Brazilian army, 9000 strong, under Porte Alegro, had been incorporated with the allied forces; 2000 or 3000 convalescents had also joined. Further reinforcements had also been demanded, and are expected from the Brazilian and Argentine provinces.

The Argentine Congress was expected to increase the export and import duties.

A Brazilian transport steamer has been lost in the Plate, with all the people on board, as well as 150,000 sovereigns.

A dreadful fire occurred in Reca de Quilando, Rio Janeiro, August 23, owing to an explosion of powder kept on the premises. Three persons were killed, and several seriously wounded.

Coffee at Rio was more active. Sales for the fortnight 85,000 bags, at an advance of 200@300 reis per arroba of the finest grades. The supplies from the interior were limited, and the stock reduced to 40,000 bags, a large portion inferior.

The new crop is estimated at 2,500,000 bags. The market closed quiet. Washed, 7600@9200; superior, 7200@7600; good grists, 6800@6900. Exchange on England higher and firm at 23d. Money was abundant at 7@8 ₱ cent.

The United States gunboat *Wyanda*, from Baltimore for California, arrived at Rio August 7th.

The steamer *Montauk*, from New York for California, arrived at Rio August 21st.

The Storm in the West.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—The rain storm continues, and with the exception of the Little Miami and Marietta and Cincinnati, every railroad leading out of the city has been damaged to such an extent as to interrupt the running of trains. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati road have lost three bridges, but one most important one, over the Great Miami, has so far escaped.

The Hamilton and Dayton and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads are interrupted at Elk creek. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad has lost three bridges; the Indiana Central has lost three between Cambridge city and Indianapolis; the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad is damaged between Richmond and Chicago, but to what extent is not known.

The trains were withdrawn on both ends this road yesterday. The Columbus, Piqua, and Indianapolis road lost its great bridge at Piqua, and a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge over the Great Miami is down. If the storm subsides it is thought most of the roads will be in operation again by to-morrow. Unprecedented freshets are reported on all sides.

The White river was two feet higher yesterday at Indianapolis than in 1847. The White Water river is reported 7½ feet higher than in 1847. The great cornfields along the bottoms of the Big Miami have suffered considerably, the water being over the tops of the highest cornstalks.

Scores of miles of fences have been carried off. The Scioto at Columbus overflowed its banks, inundating the whole valley west of the river and north of the National road. Many families have been driven from their homes, or compelled to seek shelter in the upper parts of their dwellings.

A despatch from Dayton says the Miami and its tributaries are several feet higher than in 1848.

The lowest part of Dayton is submerged. The village of McPhersonville, across the river, is ten feet under water. Three men were drowned at Piqua and one was killed by the falling timbers of the bridge. The Ohio river has risen three feet in the last twenty-four hours.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM WEDNESDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER IX.

A Business Occupation Necessary for Girls—Marrying for a Home Not a Happy Proceeding—The Duty of Parents to Give Their Daughters an Opportunity of Marrying—The Story of an Old Maid—The Selfishness of Parents—How to Increase a Circle of Acquaintances.

Alice was now eighteen, and Mary a year younger. I was desirous that both should be made economical and industrious, but not fussy, housekeepers. Alice was useful, quiet, and observant; but home duties did not suffice for Mary. In the conversations with my husband about our girls I was very anxious to give them some employment by which in the future they might, if needed, maintain themselves. Alice was an adept at her needle. It was she who helped the dressmaker, who we always had each spring and fall of the year. Miss Roberts was the daughter of respectable parents, and had learned her business thoroughly; so I made an agreement with her that for a stipulated sum she should show my daughters how to cut out and fit a dress. Mary had a mathematical turn of mind, and very soon reduced the desultory instructions for cutting out into something like rule; for every turn and twist of the pattern she could give a reason, but she hated the needle. She was always sketching on every bit of paper or white wood, and even on her nail if no better material offered. There was no thought of making her an artist, but I certainly pondered very much over her future. One day Mr. Hendon, of established fame as a copper-plate engraver, paid us a visit on his way into Devonshire, and during his stay came across several of her sketches.

"What a capital engraver you would make, Miss Mary!" he said.

These words were like firing a train of gunpowder. Immediately I asked:—

"Do you think she would ever make a living by it?"

"Most certainly, at wood-engraving, if she needed it," he replied, looking up in some surprise.

"Well," I said, returning his look calmly, "Mr. Norton and I both think it better that girls should have something to interest them—something to render them independent of marriage, if a suitable union cannot be attained."

"You are right," he exclaimed. "The number of marriages which take place without a spark of true affection in them is something fearful, just because a man offers a home, or because girls of middle class have no resource in themselves against either penury or *ennui*. Every girl should be able to face ill-fortune; she is none the less fitted to adorn all the good that may befall her."

Without entering more fully into the details of this business, it was decided, with Mary's earnest desire, that she should become a wood-engraver, if after a month's trial she liked the occupation. For this it was necessary to be in or near London; but how was it to be accomplished? Ultimately, we fixed that in the spring of the succeeding year I and Mary should go to London for six weeks, and try the experiment of finding some one with whom she could reside while learning the art that was to bring her a competence, if not fame. The latter word was suggestive of temptation, which I put behind me, for the memory of my beloved Dot had not faded in the least.

Through the winter we employed ourselves in household matters, kept up our readings, music, and drawing. We even discharged our cook, and took a good general servant; this not being done so much from a motive of economy, but in order to make my girls good housekeepers. I fully knew the value of this acquirement, and was determined that my earnest efforts should be directed in this channel. I sought in vain in all the cookery books for some simple but certain rules for cooking. Recipes there were in plenty—capital mediums for waste, with doubtful results; but whether hot, boiling, or cold water was to be used for cooking particular things, we were generally left to our own surmises. It seemed as if the books were intended for those who knew the first principles of the art of cookery, and not for the ignorant. Wearied with fruitless expense, we began to make recipes of our own, which, if successful, were written down even to every minute particular, to the smallest trifle, for we generally found that these seeming trivialities were just the things which made the difference between good and bad cooking. We called our book of recipes the "Epicure," because the word signified all that was excellent but not luxurious or extravagant. This employment continued throughout the winter, much to the amusement of my husband, who declared that he was most grateful for our consideration for him—so he termed our cooking mania.

"Every day in the week I have some fresh dish for breakfast; and for dinner what delicious puddings, to say nothing of the variety of soups and meat I get! But how about the expense?"

Mary hastened to reply:—

"Papa, you have all the good things you talk about at much less expense than when cook was here. I am sure there is not a scrap wasted, not even a bone, for when we have boiled all the goodness out we throw the bones on the root of the vine. Alice one day took up a printed paper that came wrapped about some cheese. It was about the culture of the vine, and it said if the roots were laid nearly bare, and bones thrown upon them, and then the earth lightly laid on, that the vine, if hitherto ever so unproductive, was sure to bear grapes. So we've tried it, and don't laugh, papa, at our experiment. I don't think we've told mamma this."

"And how do you make such delicious soups, and vary them each day?" he asked.

"Oh, papa, that would be a long story to tell, but we don't have any more meat for them than what you see come to the table. And I know you thought that that potted beef which you had yesterday for luncheon came from Burt's, the pastry-cook, and it didn't, you know, for I made it out of that cold scrap of boiled beef that was left the other day. And it's true, papa, though you look as if you could not believe it."

"My child, I cannot disbelieve you; but if you can transmute a bit of meat as dry as a chip into that delicious dish of potted beef, all I can say is that your talents as a wood engraver will be thrown away. You had better become a cook," he said, as he folded her in his arms and kissed her.

The tears rose up in her eyes, which she turned upon me, as I came to her rescue. "Mary means first to become a wood engraver, in which art she hopes to excel, and then she will be a cook when she has a home of her own, and is the presiding genius. And then, Mary, darling, you will be loved more for the comfort your knowledge of cooking brings with it than you will for all the fame the world can give you—and that is not a little. And should you never have a house of your own, and never need to employ your time in wood engraving, you will be a blessing to all around you, for you will be enabled to teach those to whom otherwise such knowledge could never come; and so you

will have done well the work you have been set to do in this life."

After the girls were in bed Arthur asked me, seriously, if we were not living too expensively. I smiled with almost innate glee as I told him—which was the truth—that our expenses were much lessened by the discharge of the cook; that we had greater variety, with more digestible food; that is, it was cooked in such a manner as to render it more easily assimilated with the juices of the stomach, which really was a something to be fed, and not a mill to be used for grinding food.

He laughed at my simile and then I entered upon a subject which had long been near my heart. Alice was getting of an age in which, though surrounded by all the endearments of a happy home, there is still a void in a young girl's breast that can be filled by neither parents, brothers, nor sisters. This I represented to my husband, who could not, or would not, understand me.

"Explain yourself, Polly. I am wide awake."

"I read a verse to-day in Ecclesiasticus which will perhaps make you more readily understand me:—'Marry thy daughter, and so shalt thou have performed a weighty matter; but give her to a man of understanding.'

"Now do not exclaim, Arthur, but listen to me. I wish to keep my child with me as long as God sees fit, but I do not wish that neglected youth should sour in maturer age."

My husband fidgeted in his seat, and his eyes flashed a reply. I rested my arm on his chair, standing behind him, and occasionally pressing my lips to his forehead, I continued:—

"It is the concealed hope of all girls to marry, to be happy, as all their parents or friends have been before them; for you know as well as I that there is no real happiness but between husband and wife; and yet how is a girl to find a husband if she have no opportunity of mixing with the opposite sex? We have been so happy in our home, so selfishly wrapped up in its comforts, so lovingly idolized by our children, that we have forgotten to associate with other families more than what has been absolutely necessary. What youth have we ever invited here to make acquaintance with our daughters—to see them as they are, with loving natures, with simple manners, and truthful bearing? And how are we to repair this thoughtlessness?"

"But I do not see it is thoughtlessness. There is plenty of time, if lovers be really necessary."

"If!" I hastily exclaimed. "Carry yourself back in thought to our early days. Had I not known you, I might, in the choice to which I was limited, have married some one who would have made of me a desperate woman."

"There was no fear of that," my husband replied, looking up smilingly in my face. "But, to return to the topic you have started, one would think, Mary, that you were desirous of getting rid of your girls, while I, on the contrary, would keep them always with me. Why should they marry?"

"Arthur, I never recognized you as other than youthful until now. You have uttered the speech of eighty winters. You, a man of forty-five, to talk like this! Do you think for one moment that I want to get rid of my girls, as you term it? God forbid! But I do not want to see them lead loveless, joyless lives, or making their placid joy apparently from the choice of a single and solitary life, when too frequently other selections has been denied them."

"Now, how absurd you talk! There is Jane Hardy. Who can be happier than she? Useful, contented, and always in good spirits."

"Did you never know that the happy soul lost her lover by death when she was very young? Some natures cannot love twice, and hers is one of them. Therefore she is no example."

"Then there is Miss Mavor. She is certainly happy, though she is nearly sixty. What do you say to her, Polly?"

"I heard the story of Fanny Mavor not long since, and perhaps hers is a case in point of my argument. She was the only and, of course, idolized child of her parents, bred up in every home luxury that their means could command, but at the same time made to be useful. She was rarely permitted to go from home. Mr. Mavor had a dread of her marrying during his lifetime, and never invited any one to the house who would have made her a suitable husband. On the contrary, he was so exceedingly uncivil that did any one venture within the sacred precincts, no matter how introduced, his conduct was such that the suitor never made a second experiment. Mr. and Mrs. Mavor married late in life, and when Fanny was about twenty both fell into ill-health. Consequently she was kept, from her affection, a willing prisoner, neither thinking nor caring of what was to come after; and when she was thirty-eight she was left solitary, with only enough of fortune to keep her in a much less luxurious style of living than that she had ever known."

"But who told you all this? It may not be true."

"The best of all authority—herself. And more, she said that in her parents' lifetime she had met one with whom she could have been happy, but the dread of leaving her parents alone made her put away all thoughts of marriage, and when they died she felt rejoiced that her means were too limited to invite an adventurer, for, as she expressed herself—

"'The solitary, lonely feeling, the desolation of heart was terrible. Till my parents died I scarcely knew I was capable of loving other than them, but to be left alone till I was seventy, perhaps, it was dreadful; so I thought. But, you see, I have lived to realize the Scriptures. "The desolate hath many more children than she which hath a husband." Children I dearly love, and so I make the stray little ones my own, as far as teaching and taking care of them, till they go out and battle with the world, and know its joys and cares, and *live*, which I have never done. My life has been one of vegetation only.'

"I asked her if she had never loved, and I shall never forget the sad expression and suffusion which flooded her face as she replied:—

"'Once I did, Mrs. Norton. It was a painful dream, and I do not like to think about it.'

"'But why did you not marry then?' I asked.

"'Because I heard my father say so often that he hoped I would never leave them, and I always set duty before inclination. So I put such thoughts away, and perhaps it is all for the best.'

"This is the story of the life of Fanny Mavor and her parents' selfishness."

"Selfishness!" my husband exclaimed, as he got up and looked at me. "That is a hard word, Mary."

"But it is the truth. Turn and twist such conduct which way you will, it is pure selfishness, and nothing else."

Arthur drummed on the chimney-piece for a few moments with his fingers, then turning round sharply, said:—

"What am I to do? I cannot go and invite a lot of young men in to marry my daughters."

In an instant my face became scarlet, and I am afraid my tone was rather sharp as I said:—

"That is an unmanly way of treating the subject."

"Hang it! have your own way, then. Only, if things go wrong, don't blame me," and with these words he swung out of the room.

I sat down to take a view of my position, and to discover if I had been in error in thus almost suddenly broaching a subject upon which many men are very sensitive.

My husband was not different from others in considering his elder sons and daughters as yet children. Ten years is not a period of much moment to a man or woman in a settled position, but to a girl it is her fate.

Thinking thus, I mentally argued that if we loved our children we must give up our own selfish feeling of desiring to have them always with us, and so place them in positions that we should be enabled to feel life again renewed in their happiness.

I was not surprised when Arthur next greeted me with, "Well, Mary, how goes on your husband-hunting?" He saw that I was hurt by his thoughtless remark, but I answered, waiving the question as mildly as my rising temper would allow:—

"Arthur, Alice has asked me to invite two of her school-fellows, who are both older than she is. I do not think Mrs. Forbes will object to their spending a fortnight with us."

"By all means ask them," he replied, cheerfully. "I am glad you are come to your senses, Mary; for do you know I fancied your theory of finding husbands for Alice and Mary, to say the least of it, rather indelicate?"

"Well, Arthur, I am of opinion that this indelicacy, as you call it, but as I think common sense, when wanting in parents is just what leads many girls to be restless, unhappy, and frequently to forsake their homes.

"We have a duty which cannot be ignored—to put before them, as far as able, the opportunity to choose between a single or married life. And it is this opportunity which we must make.

"Hitherto we have created our happiness away from the world. Months and years have rolled on, and our smiling infants, our prattling children, our rose-bud girls, have expanded into beauty, which in our arrant selfishness we would keep alone to gladden our eyes and comfort our hearts. 'Do to others as we would be done by,' Arthur dear, and we shall not err.

"Daughters are a perpetual source of anxiety to a mother to obtain a suitable marriage, not that her own care or expense may be lessened, but that she may see no discontent on her daughter's brow, hear no disappointment in her tone, nor feel that there is bitterness lurking in her heart. This is a truth as old as the hills, my husband, and witnessed by the son of Sirach, ere the last of the prophets departed to their rest."

I paused suddenly, though scarcely aware of it, and had fallen into a reverie, from which I was startled by my husband asking:—

"What does the son of Sirach say, Polly?"

"'The father waketh for the daughter when no man knoweth, and the care for her taketh away sleep, when she is young, lest she pass away the flower of her age, and being married, lest she should be hated.'

"But it may be said now-a-days of the mother, not of the father, for all fathers in middle-class life are very heedless of their daughters' future," I remarked.

"Well, don't say so any more, Polly. I'll send the town-crier notice to tell all eligible young men candidates for matrimony that they may call upon you."

I looked up in astonishment and disappointment to find that all my arguments had ended in ridicule, and I fairly burst into tears, which seemed not a little to surprise him, for he came over to where I was sitting, and, kissing me, said:—

"Don't be a little fool, Mary. I dare say you are right; only a man doesn't see these things, and I don't know how to help you in the matter. I shall make a mess of it if I go inviting men here. You may do what you like, but don't ask me about it."

Upon this understanding the matter was dropped.

Christmas was approaching, when Richard would be home. I wrote to Mrs. Forbes, asking for the two girls Lucy Damer and Lillian Foster to visit us. Both were orphans, without fortune, only barely sufficient to keep them from want. They had been many years with their valued governess, and were receiving the finish of their education under masters, preparatory to their taking situations.

My husband, being now the manager of the bank in the town, was greatly looked up to; but so absorbed had I been in my children and house, that I had never extended the circle of my acquaintance so as to embrace any families where there were young people, and I was not aware how isolated from them we had become, till one day, expecting some friends, Jane, or Janet, as we called her, and now fifteen, said, "How tiresome, mamma, to have to make these preparations for such old fogies! Why don't you ask some young ones?"

"Janet!" I exclaimed, in surprise, "you have associated with your brothers so long, that you have acquired all their random sayings."

"Say 'slang,' mammie dear, and that's just it.'

I looked up very gravely: not that I meant to do so, but her remark struck me forcibly. She was right, but as I was silent, poor Janet thought she had offended, and, with a deprecating look and gesture, turned my face towards her, and, kissing me, said:—

"You know, mamma, it is so tiresome. There is old Mr. Edwards and his wife, and Mr. Paterson and his sister, who, I'm sure, is ninety, and lois more. I could not sit and amuse them as Alice does, and Mary actually seems as if she delighted to listen to a detail of rheumatics and coughs, and the doings of the maid-servants, and how their sweethearts have gone away, and all this trumpery. And then, what do girls want to know about who's likely to be in the town council, and who's to be mayor, and who's dead, and who's to have the vacant almshouse? I hope, mamma, you'll know some young people when I 'come out.'"

I could not find it in my heart to censure her flippancy, or even to make a remark, and I walked away; for suddenly my child had turned a page in the book of life, and its readings were new to me, and this it was which led to the conversation with my husband relative to inviting suitable companions for the two elder girls.

Very recently old Wilson, the chemist, had died, and his place was taken by a gentlemanly man of five-and-twenty. His sister, many years older, kept house for him. So one fine morning, without mentioning my intention at home, I called and sent up my card to the sister. Miss May—she should have been December—received me with a great deal of flutter, and at the same time of assumed dignity, which rendered her reception rather a ludicrous one. Evidently she was an old lady, who had been drawn from the seclusion of her village home, where she had reigned paramount in her respectability; and I am not sure that she thought my rank in life equal to her own, for on my taking leave, she did not very cordially respond to my invitation to visit me.

Soon after this I called upon Mr. and Mrs. Elwood, who had retired from business, but who had two sons in London. I found the father and mother well educated, well bred, and most hospitable; but as I had never visited them before, I had to invent an excuse for doing so now. The *ruse* ultimately succeeded.

I would just mention here, that these worthy people became afterwards our dearest and best respected friends.

A week or two after this, I went to a highly respectable bookseller. Here I had a great difficulty. I could only go as a purchaser, and was, of course, served with great respect. I was unable to say, "I am sorry I have neglected hitherto calling upon you, but it was from no sense of pride, only I have not before needed your acquaintance." I asked to be permitted to walk into an inner room, in which books were arranged to look at the titles. Here, hidden by a screen, sat a young girl about Janet's age, working at a canvas frame some really beautiful needle-work, which I could not but greatly admire. I offered to show her some of Alice's work, if she would call and see it. She thanked me very sweetly, and after I had make a show of inspecting the books, I left. When I got home, I said to Janet:—

"I saw Miss Marshall working some very pretty embroidery, and I asked her to come and see Alice's; so when you pass that way, call, and beg her to come with you."

Janet promised compliance. I did not know how old Mr. Marshall's sons were, though I had heard that he had two who were not at home. A fortnight passed on; my husband asked me no questions, and we were sitting together alone one afternoon when Janet and Miss Marshall walked in, very delighted. Janet had taken her for a walk, and the two had struck up a loving friendship that was seen at a glance. The work was exhibited and admired, and we tried to keep her to tea, but she said, "Mamma would be lonely, as papa was in London." To this plea nothing could be said. Janet looked as if she would have retained her by force; but after inviting her to come to tea on Tuesday in the week following, she accepted, conditionally on her mamma's permission, and then left. On retiring to rest, my husband asked, "Is that part of your scheme, Mary, to entice the little ones first? Marshall is a rich man, and he has two sons, one at Cambridge, and the other with Seldon, reading for the bar."

"I did not know what Mr. Marshall's sons were. And how came you by the information?" I said.

"About the sons or the wealth?" he mischievously asked. "I have means at hand to know what money there is, but I have only recently heard about the sons, and from no one in the town, or I should doubt the correctness of the tale; but Crisp, the lawyer at Farningham, with whom the younger son is articled, told me."

"Well," I said, "I am happy to hear such good news." But it was snappishly uttered, as though I had been detected in something underhand.

Long before Christmas came we had so improved our position with our neighbors, that pleasant calls and occasional tea-drinkings were established. Janet, quite happy in the society of Agnes Marshall, forgot about the "old fogies." Mr. May, the chemist, who did not come near us for some time, in the end proved not only an entertaining, but an intellectual guest, and my husband always met him with the heartiest of welcomes.

One morning, about three weeks before Christmas, when we were assembled round the breakfast-table, and anxiously listening for the postman's knock, which we hoped would bring us Richard's letter, I asked, "How would you all like to have a party the week before Christmas?"

"I should like one," replied Alice, "on Lillian's and Lucy's account; but I don't care much about it, mamma, until Richard comes."

"And I don't care about it at all, mamma," said Janet. "Now, if Richard would bring down some of his London friends, then I should jump for joy, but our parties are stupid. Walter and Frank are so rough; they always come home from school eager to enjoy themselves, and won't give us girls a thought, unless we can scamper over the country, and go out with them in all weathers."

"And what say you, Mary?" I said.

"I do not care, mamma," she answered, pensively, "if we are to have many old people here."

My husband sat reading his paper, with his face concealed from view. He did not speak till Dick's letter came, when all thought of the distasteful party was put aside. Richard said he could not be with us till the Christmas eve, and could stay only a week. This was rather a disappointment to us, who had calculated on a fortnight at least. Arthur said he was glad to hear it, as it showed that the boy was acquiring a love of business, and that he had probably become useful to his employers. He got up, and on leaving the room motioned me to follow him into his study.

"You were right, Mary," said he. "I could not have supposed the girls had lost their childthoughts so soon. Give a party—ten if you like—but don't bore them with old people."

"That is all very well," I replied. "But where am I to get young folks? My plan is to give a party purposely to introduce the two girls, Lillian and Lucy, and before Christmas. Mr. May must be our only single beau, if he will come, but all of our newly acquired friends must be invited, with the most influential of our old ones."

"Bravo! Polly, you are a capital diplomatist. Things may be safely left to your management."

"Without sending round the town-crier to invite matrimonial candidates?" I asked.

He went out of the room laughing, and I knew I had gained my point. I might do what I liked in the matter now. The details of our projected party had to be talked over with the girls, who seemed provokingly indifferent to all my arrangements, for I would not have given the slightest whisper as a clue to my hope of return invitations.

"It is so odd of you, mamma, that you will not wait till after Christmas," said Mary. "Why, everybody will be engaged in making their own preparations."

"As this will not be a grand party at all, but merely a tea-drinking, a little music, and a dance afterwards, there is no occasion to make a fuss over it. You should recollect that Lily and Lucy will like some little introduction to our friends previously to the festivities of Christmas," I replied. "I do not intend to send out written invitations; but, Alice, you can call upon our old acquaintances, choose any six you like, and ask them to come, while I will do the same by the Mays, the Marshalls, and Elwoods. Do not convey to them any idea of a party in the usual sense it is understood, but merely to tea and a little music."

And so this first step of the ladder was gained.

CHAPTER X.

School Friends—The Party—Christmas Eve—The Characters of the Friends—Levity of Manners—Excuses for Shopping—Invitation to the Ball.

In the following week Alice's two friends arrived, attractive and showy, but both wanting in that sweet nameless grace which shows the influence of the Spirit's teachings. Lillian Foster was a tall, handsome girl, with hair of a chesnut hue, and large blue eyes, but there was a furtiveness about these sunny eyes which made one uncomfortable. You felt, that could she be touched by Ithuriel's spear, she would suddenly appear in a very different form from her present most lovely one.

Lucy Damer was a brunette, with sparkling black eyes, which seemed never to have a moment's repose. Her hair was black, and worn in short curls over her head, her whole semblance partaking of the Indian nature, to which, however, she had no claims, at least within her knowledge.

Two days after their arrival our party came off. Janet would have termed them all "old fogies," with the exception of Mr. May, who came late, but that her observant eyes were closely scanning the characteristics of everybody, and she became interested in spite of herself. And the new charm of Agnes Marshall's society being still fresh, she made herself very amiable, and submitted to be petted by Mr. Elwood.

Fanny Mavor had been invited as a kind of companion for Miss May. Experience, however, proved there could be no assimilation between the two. After tea the card-tables were arranged in one room, and two parties at whist sat down. Miss May and Mr. Marshall played chess, and Fanny Mavor flitted about from one to the other. The girls retreated to the back room, and closed the folding doors. Alice's two friends played a duet, and played well, too. Then Alice sang, Mary played, and Alice sang again to her sister's accompaniment. Presently, one of the folding doors was slowly opened for a small space, and Mr. Elwood whispered, "May I come in?" Janet held out her hand, and conducted him over to a chair. The old man was delighted. He asked for several of the old ballads of his youth, but none of the girls were accomplished enough for this, excepting Mary, who warbled, for it could be called nothing else, "Ye banks and braes." Soon after one and another came in, till my husband complained of the desertion, and both doors were thrown open. Janet asked:—

"When shall we dance, mamma? and will you play for us?"

"Now, if you like, and I will play."

The rooms were soon arranged for dancing; all the gentlemen were pressed into service, spite of faint denials and requests that if they consented all shortcomings must be overlooked. We had a good country dance; one of the olden times, then quadrilles, and, lastly, Sir Roger de Coverley. And so the pleasant evening passed, and separations came, and kind farewells were said, and hopes of future meetings, which latter came in all due time.

Christmas eve arrived with all its welcomings, but the soul had gone out of it. Unspoken memories of Dot and Edith were visible in all our faces, however deep buried in our hearts we strove to keep them. Even Walter and Frank's boisterous spirits were checked, but only occasionally, when they looked up, and, instead of smiles, saw the rebellious regret which time had been unable to efface. It was late before Richard arrived, brimful of mirth. He brought with him some small present for each—none were forgotten. Among other things, carefully packed in a box, was a large gilded doll of ginger-bread for Janet. She accepted the present without remark, much to the astonishment of her brother, who presently discovered her feeding Fido with the dainty. She was laughing, and said she was meditating on the best way to make "Fiddy" return thanks for being so pleasantly remembered. Dick looked crestfallen; he had expected anything but this, and set himself thinking how it was possible that his joke could fall pointless to the ground.

These two trivial circumstances opened my eyes to their characters. I felt I held the key to both their natures. I might trust Janet the world through. She would receive no insults, but quietly turn the tables on any one who offered them. The gingerbread doll did not make the slightest difference in her love or regard for her brother; it did not lead her to retaliate in any way; but, whether she knew it or not, Richard was angry and disappointed, and in endeavoring to set himself right he simply made himself ridiculous.

There was no shyness about Richard; he and Lillian Foster soon struck up an intimate acquaintance. Dick assumed to be witty, and Lillian answered him with repartee, the instinct for which must have been born with her. As I listened to her bandying word for word, regardless of time or place or person, I trembled for the future that lay before her.

Meantime the Christmas week passed over without bringing us any invitations, and Richard was preparing to leave us. He was satisfied with his position,—so he said—and had hopes of a rise in his salary, though his employers he termed "stingy curmudgeons." This was uttered in my hearing, not in his father's, and I fancied there was a concealed discontent not exactly in harmony with his assertions of being satisfied. He left home with but slight regret, and seemed rejoiced to get away. From this hour there remained a doubt in my mind which I constantly strove to dispel, and which his first letter after his return did not at all dissipate.

The characters of the two girls who had fallen across our path were not such as to satisfy my exacting heart for my daughter's companionship, and before the first week had passed I regretted that I had asked them for a month. In Lillian Foster there were so many signs of a deceitful underhand disposition, and in Lucy Damer such a passionate, impulsive, yet idle nature, that I dreaded the intercourse with my girls which must take place during their visit, and many times before the month expired I heartily wished that they had never entered my house.

Lillian and Janet went one morning for a walk. What was my astonishment to find that they had, on pretense of Lillian's wanting some perfume, paid a visit to Mr. May's shop! Janet mentioned this when she returned, and pouted because Mr. May had not asked them in to see his sister.

Lillian thought it was very fortunate: she did not like old "frosty-face," as she had the rudeness to term her.

I was silent from astonishment and anger. I could not control the movements of my visitor, girl though she was; but I spoke to Janet, who at once said that it was not her intention to go again, as she thought Mr. May had not been very respectful to Lillian, who was always talking of him. Both Mary and Alice was present when this conversation took place. Lillian and Lucy were absent on a shopping expedition. Janet was older in quickness of forethought than her sisters, though in years the youngest. I thought it a good opportunity to speak to all of them on a subject which none but a mother or near relative should enter upon with young girls.

"But how did Mr. May behave, Janet?" I asked.

"I can scarcely tell, mamma. Only I think I should have spoken out if it had been Alice. But Lillian says it is the way with all young men: they like to flirt with girls; she says it's good fun flirting."

Truly, I had brought the poison flower into my house, and my girls would be the victims. I looked at Alice; she turned red and pale by turns, while Mary's eyes sparkled, and were turned inquiringly upon Janet.

"Alice, Mary, Janet," I exclaimed, "beware how you entertain such notions. It is a despicable, cruel nature which asserts such things. How could Lillian have such ideas?"

"I suppose by visiting as she does twice a year with some of our old schoolfellows," said Mary. "But really, mamma, I cannot see any harm in Lillian's ways."

"It is but the beginning of a bad end, Mary. I hope and trust that neither of you will ever know from experience what flirting means. It is destruction to a girl. No man cares to marry a flirt, whose modesty has exhaled, and whose purity is smirched by levity of manner. A girl courts to win contempt."

"Mamma!" exclaimed Alice. "Oh! no, no, mamma, a girl never courts."

"By what other name will you call it, Alice? A girl who goes to a shop and purchases things she has no need of, on purpose to converse with the man who serves her, pray what do you call this?" I asked.

"But Lillian really required the articles she purchased, mamma," said Mary. "She told me so the day before she went to Mr. May's."

"Possibly so. But do you think she would have needed them so much if she could have purchased them only from Miss May?"

There was silence for a moment, and no reply was given. It made me miserable reflecting how many pitfalls young girls are likely to fall into without a mother's watchful eye—pitfalls which to guard against requires a prevision almost omniscient.

[*To be continued in our next issue.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the grading and bridging of Washington lane from Hipole's lane to Domino lane, in the Twenty-first Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May 25, 1860; and if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening said proposals, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
9 19 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
8 08

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.
2 16m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 2 19

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3816 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.
8 13 mwf1st Head Master.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys, Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1234 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.
9 17mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The finest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. tf

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 9 14 6m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets, Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

PICKPOCKETS GETTING THEIR DUES.—On a late trip of one of the cars on the Eleventh Street Railroad, on Tuesday night, rode three pickpockets. They undertook to rob the conductor, who saw their game and ordered them out of the vehicle. Refusing to leave, the conductor took the biggest one by the neck-tie and the rear portion of his trousers and chucked him clean over the platform. Another of the pickpockets, with a sling-shot, aimed a blow at the conductor, that at the moment he did not feel, but that afterwards proved to be a severe one. He, however, struck the thief in the breast with his elbow, and then, seizing the nose of the rogue, so twisted it that, if properly annealed and tempered, it might be made to do the duty of a two-inch augur. By this time the villain first thrown over the dasher had recovered and was rallying to the attack. The driver had stopped his horses and was trying to unscrew the handle of the brake. Had he succeeded homicide might have been the result. Fortunately, the handle wouldn't come off. The driver and conductor ultimately so thrashed the three thieves that they forbore to pursue them farther, and the trio limped away bruised, bleeding, and altogether miserable and forlorn.

At the Central Station, yesterday, Thomas Duncan was brought up for a further hearing on the charge of pocket-picking. Defendant was arrested several days ago, after jumping from a car on Arch street, and throwing a portmonnaie away which had been taken from the pocket of a passenger, and the hearing was continued to enable the officers concerned in the arrest to have present the gentleman whose pocket had been picked. He had not, however, been found, and on the testimony of a man who saw Duncan leap from the car and throw the portmonnaie into the street, he was held for trial.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. After the usual business, the Resident Secretary, Professor Henry Morton, read his monthly report on Novelties in Science and the Mechanic Arts. Among various interesting descriptions and illustrations, was a new plan for the management of the lime light, in which were used strong iron reservoirs for the different gases, into which these were forced under heavy the pressure of 300 to 450 lbs. per square inch, rendering the apparatus very compact and easy of transportation, and jets of a new form. Many interesting applications of the light so arranged were described, among others, its use in the reduction of Fort Wagner, which was very entertaining. An electrical machine of entirely new principle and construction was also exhibited, and many other important novelties were discussed.

MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP.—Some weeks ago, while a family residing at No. 1142 N. Eleventh street was at Atlantic City, a young man named Thompson went to a dealer in second-hand furniture and sold the contents of the premises, making a clean sweep of them, the articles realizing about five hundred dollars. Upon the return of the family their astonishment may be imagined to discover that the furniture had been carried off. A search was made for it, and it was finally discovered at the store of the second-hand dealer who bought it. He told from whom he had purchased it, and why he had done so. The offender was out of the city at the time, but was arrested upon his return, and has been bound over by the Recorder to answer the offense of theft. The dealer has been compelled to return the goods, and is out of pocket about five hundred dollars.

HEARING OF A RIOTER.—William H. Teal, charged with rioting, several weeks ago, on the occasion of a conflict between several fire companies on South Second street, was arrested on Tuesday, by Officers Neff and Berry, of the Second District police. He is alleged to have cut a member of the Franklin Engine Company. A man of the same name was alluded to by several of the witnesses examined in the Coroner's investigation, on Monday, in respect to the shooting of Henry Walters. He was said to have dragged a man into the bar-room of Bouvier's tavern, and struck him several times over the head with the butt of a pistol. Alderman Beitler held him for a further hearing.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.—At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday evening, the following premiums for fruits were awarded:—To Philip Syng, gardener to Dr. William Camac, for three bunches of grapes, white; to A. Bellett, gardener to J. Buchnor, three bunches of grapes, purple; to James McDaniels, gardener to M. Baird, three pine-apples; to John Laughlin, gardener to J. B. Baxter, collection of pears; to J. E. Mitchell, collection of pears; to S. W. Noble, collection of apples. There were other contributions, which are not included in the above. The hall was well filled on this occasion.

THE KENSINGTON WATER WORKS.—The work of connecting the Kensington Water Works with the Corinthian avenue basin, by means of a thirty-inch main, will be completed next month, when the wards now supplied with Delaware water will receive their supply from the Schuylkill. The Kensington Works will only be used at times of extreme demand for water.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this season was held at Handel and Haydn Hall on Tuesday evening last. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, members of the various city church choirs, and other amateur vocalists, when the rehearsal of Mendelssohn's "Oratorio of St. Paul" was entered upon.

THE UNION REPUBLICANS of Third Ward have nominated the following ticket:—Common Council—E. B. Beath; Alderman—John T. Brady; School Directors—J. T. Pratt, N. C. Reid, M. D., William Steadman, and Thomas Stuart, for unexpired term of J. W. Fletcher, deceased.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. J. L. Warner, the only son of the late Mr. Warner, the tragedian, has just made his appearance in the character of "Hamlet" at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London. The *Athenæum* says:—"Mr. Warner is young and not without ability. Nature has gifted him with a fine voice and tall person, and, as he has been performing in the provinces for the last three years, he must not be regarded as altogether unpractised in his profession."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are to open the Haymarket Theatre in London, on the 1st of October, with a play called the *Overland Route*.

Among the plays to be given at Drury Lane during the season will be a revival of *Rob Roy*, in which Messrs. Anderson, Sims Reeves, Phelps, and Miss Helen Faucit will perform.

The London *Orchestra* states that Mr. Boucicault's last drama is baptized with the curious title *Four-legged Fortune*, and the action proceeds on certain Derby transactions at Tattersall's.

A new tenor, with a beautiful voice, has been found at one of the *cafes chantants* at Paris, and is secured by M. Carvalho for the opera.

Signorina Margarito Gigli, a new Sicilian singer, has appeared at Catania with great success.

THE DUBLIN BANQUET TO MR. BRIGHT.

The following is Mr. Bright's letter accepting an invitation to a banquet in Dublin in the course of next month:—

"TO JOHN B. DILLON, ESQ., M. P., DUBLIN.

"ROCHDALE, September 1, 1866.—My Dear Mr. Dillon:—I am afraid you will think me long in answering your letter of the 2d ultimo, and in reply to the invitation to the proposed banquet, which has duly reached me. The invitation is a very remarkable one, and I cannot doubt that it represents an important amount of public opinion in Ireland. To myself it is a testimony of approval and kind feeling which I estimate most highly, although it involves me in no small difficulty, for I have been hoping for a quiet autumn, with an absence of public meetings and of public labor. I am not confident that my coming to Ireland will be of service, but as so many amongst you are of opinion that something may be done to make a more perfect union between the Liberals of Ireland and the Liberal party here, with a view to wiser legislation for your country and for ours, I have not felt myself at liberty to refuse the invitation which has been sent to me. I accept it with gratitude to those from whom it comes, and with a hope that in doing so I may not be stepping beyond the bounds of what seems to be my duty. Some time during the month of October will, I hope, be convenient to all concerned, but I must ask you to leave the precise day to be fixed two or three weeks hence. About the middle of the month will probably be the best time for me, if there be no objection to it on the part of my friends in Dublin. With many thanks to you and to those on whose behalf you have written to me, I am very sincerely yours. JOHN BRIGHT."

Colloquial Telegraphy Across the Continent.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 14th says:—The wires worked well last night across the continent, and San Francisco wanted to shake hands with Aspy Bay, or, as the phrase is, "get him." So Buffalo passed the word, and from "away down east," came the answer and this conversation:—

"BANGOR, Me., September 13, 11 35 P. M.—Who calls? What time have you got?

"SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Time, 8 05. Can't you give us London?

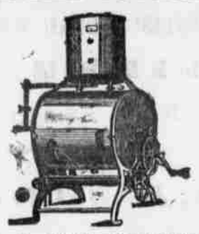
"BANGOR, 11 38 P. M.—Guess not, to-night.

"BOSTON, September 13, 11 40 P. M.—How about Major Pope?

"SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Guess he's gone home. Give us Aspy."

Several minutes of mixed rappings along the wires, and Buffalo reported Bangor thought he was being fooled, and being a strict Yankee, wasn't to be caught again. Then Boston, who seems not till now to have seriously comprehended the situation, came in with a direct application to San Francisco for a weather report, and an item fresh from the Pacific, which was not responded to; and after New York and San Francisco, who are used to it, had had a little talk, the operators along the route resumed business. The joke on Bangor is, that a San Francisco circuit had never before been opened up to him, and he was not prepared to believe it. The atmospheric condition was accidental, and, properly seized with attentive "adjustments" along the line, we might have had Aspy Bay and Puget Sound talking together. It will be done yet.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
CRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, n street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, North	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. B. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. 9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 3 months $8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months 5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
7 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. ..... Lessees
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
the Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
will appear in the highly successful Drama,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.
To conclude with the favorite Burletta,
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, September 24,
first appearance of the distinguished Comedian,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
Mr. AND Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
the People's Favorites—Tenth Night.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 20,
Last time of Brougham's great Drama of
DOMBEY AND SON
Captain Cuttle ..... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with (last time)
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER
Peggy Ann ..... Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney O'Connor ..... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. FLORENCE.
THREE GRAND PIECES.
In Rehearsal, NARY A-BROGUE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
BY DESIRE, THE GREAT BILL
received on Monday last with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
will be repeated THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
the brilliant, dashing Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots ..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
The uproariously funny Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Paul Patent .....
Lord Sparkle .....
} Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
THE CORRELL SISTERS.
FAIRY BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA.
THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY.
Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation,
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
Every act new this week—Magic and Music.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 17 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. Sixth street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.

Separate proposals will be made for each class of material or labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc, to be of white pine; also upper courses of wharves, if required; tie and wharf timber and sheet piling of hemlock; fenders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of lace, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron work; the rate per cubic yard for earth and broken stone filling, etc.

All materials to be of best quality, and subject to inspection and approval before being used.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.

Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

For further information inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. 9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel: Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, Office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef"
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 13 stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M. September 26, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 350 pounds of PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh as nearly as possible one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of the delivery.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence."
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15 stuth 5t

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
93tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES.
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*, its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
7 0 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
HUGH MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPOY,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 2t*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Penna. vania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	28,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	9096,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

The Two Addresses.

We published yesterday, side by side, the two great political manifestoes of the day. The one was the address of the National Republican Executive Committee; the other that of the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland. The first was evidently from the pen of Horace Greeley; the second is attributed to General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas. We do not appeal to partisanship in order to draw a comparison between the two similar yet unlike productions; but would ask any careful reader, of ordinary literary taste and common sense, whether the Republican manifesto is not as far superior as Horace Greeley is when compared with *General* Ewing.

We frankly say that we have never read an address which so completely covers the ground intended, which is more in symetry, more powerful in solid force, more earnest from deliberatec onviction, than the Republican Executive appeal to the people of the country. When it has been read carefully through, it leaves an impression of completeness. There seems as though there was nothing omitted which should have been mentioned, and nothing mentioned which could have been with propriety omitted.

The *World* vainly endeavors to-day to discover a flaw in its logic. There is a wholesouled determination to do right, and a fixed conviction that right is being done, in every word, such as no one but an earnest believer in the truth of what he writes could express. It will go forth to the people a convincing argument to the wavering, and a support and cheering draught to those who are steadfast in the faith.

Of its counterpart, the Cleveland Address, we would speak with perfect fairness. It is a creditable document, and most plausibly conceived. So far as literary execution is concerned, it is by many degrees the interior of the Ward Address, but its chief fault does not lie in the absence of neatly worded periods. It lacks sincerity. It would require no special familiarity with its author to convince the reader that he was a proselyte. It is too long. It does not fairly meet the issue, and utterly and entirely ignores the great question, "Why should a Southern vote have twice as much influence as a Northern one?" It exposes many vulnerable points, but we would call attention only to two glaring errors. The great objection to the present proposed Constitutional amendment made by Ewing is that it comprises various sections utterly disconnected, and that it must all be voted for or be all opposed. There can be no division of the question. The report says:—

"The manner in which these conditions, in the form of an amendment to the national Constitution, have been presented, not only to the people of the South, but to the nation, is without precedent. For the first time in the history of this Government propositions, without connection have been united in one amendment, and the people have been denied the opportunity of free choice concerning each."

We can see no difference between the alternative allowed to the States now and that presented to them when the twelve amendments were adopted, in the nature of a bill of rights, immediately after the ratification of the original instrument. Each State Legislature then had the privilege of giving its assent to such and such proposition, and of dividing the issue for itself. In fact, as late as 1865, if we are not mistaken, Mississippi gave but a partial consent to the Constitutional amendment in regard to slavery, and added a clause "that nothing shall be so construed" to imply assent to a certain deduction.

Not content with opposing the amendment themselves, these soldiers of the republic endeavor to incite opposition from the Rebels. In regard to the section disfranchising Rebel ex-United States officers, it atrociously says:—

"The Southern people, after following their political leaders into the late struggle, and sharing the risk of their fate through four years of terrible war, are called upon to aid the proscription. Whatever punishment their leaders may deserve at the hands of the Government, it is unintelligible that statesmen should have dreamed of asking their associates and followers to inflict that punishment upon them, especially punishment of lasting disgrace, more terrible than any which the Government itself is authorized to impose. If in the midst of their errors the people of the South retain the ordinary fidelity of comrades in arms to each other—the common sentiment of honor which rules all companionship—they will not voluntarily desert the men whom they have voluntarily and steadily followed amid so many perils. They will not accept this."

If this is not inciting Rebel soldiers to stand by their leaders, who deceived them into a dreadful war by their sophistries, we do not read English correctly.

But one word more. The address states that while the amendment demanded by Mr. Johnson was just, that proposed by Congress endangers the peace of the country. Who is to be the judge of the propriety of the two amendments? If not the people, who then? And to the people we have appealed, and will abide by their decision. In fact, the address is one which gives us satisfaction. We had feared a frank, manly, terse, soldier-like appeal; we have a verbose, fallacious, and weak call for aid. It will do us no harm, and the civic danger it will cause the Union party will about equal the martial terror with which its author inspired their late Rebel foes, now their political allies.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—A great Soldiers' Convention was held at Syracuse, New York, yesterday, at which resolutions supporting Congress were passed, and a large delegation, composed of General Barlow and other distinguished officers and soldiers, was appointed to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg.

Desperate Efforts of the Democrats in the Third District.

THE canvass in the Third Congressional District is opening up vigorously, and the opponents of the present able and faithful incumbent, Hon. Leonard Myers, despairing of the contest on the legitimate vote, are already resorting to expedients as disgraceful as they are desperate. Colonization is being resorted to in some of the wards; men are promised places in the Navy Yard and elsewhere, if they will vote for Buckwalter; and threats have been made to remove the Commodore, who will not lend himself to such work, and is endeavoring to carry out Secretary Welles, order issued last year, forbidding such political interference.

A committee of Democrats waited on a prominent citizen of the district, a few days since, and offered him the position of Postmaster if he would assist in defeating Myers. He spurned them from his presence.

Mr. Myers' district is one of the *marked* ones, upon which the Democrats are concentrating all their energies. The Unionists, however, are thoroughly aroused, and will send Mr. Myers back by a heavier majority than ever. Buckwalter is no more popular now than when he was beaten before. His record is a bad one, and he belongs to that class of politicians whom General Grant says no good Union man can support. He is too much of the Vallandigham order to be a fit representative of the loyal and patriotic people of the Third District.

"Hiester Clymer."

"HIESTER CLYMER, in one word, is the candidate of the Union party in Pennsylvania, and his election will be as signal a victory for the Union as any won by Grant or Farragut."—*Age.*

—Hiester Clymer is the candidate *forced* on the Democratic party by its leaders of the Vallandigham and Ben Wood stripe. He has no sentiment in common with the Union men of Pennsylvania, and never had. His record is that of a Rebel sympathizer, and he now adheres to it. He is detested by a large class of moderate Democrats, and General Grant says it is an "insult" to ask any Union soldier to vote for such a man. He will be the worst beaten man that ever ran for Governor in the State of Pennsylvania.

Democratic Abuse of General Grant.

As we anticipated, General Grant has suddenly lost all popularity with the Democrats. The broadside he fired into their ranks the other day was a little too much for them to bear politically. But the soldiers, who vote as they fought, will give them a still more terrible fire at the polls in October and November. The Richmond *Examiner* gets off the following:—

"If a tyrant needed a tool, he would find him in Grant. Grant is a fool, but he is a vicious one, who is cunning for mischief. He is as vain as he is foolish, and as cruel as he is vain. 'His hopes and wishes' do not care a bawbee for the 'masses,' whether loyal or otherwise. All he knows of masses is of masses of soldiers that are to be hurled against each other for destruction. Heaven grant us some respite from Grant."

More than Five Thousand Gain in Maine.

THE Union gain in Maine is more than five thousand votes over last year. Some of the Democratic journals are attempting to falsify the figures, to keep up the hopes and spirits of the rank and file of their party; but it is of no use. The Maine election has sounded the knell of Democratic hopes for the elections this year.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIM.—The Trenton *State Gazette* thus speaks of Hon. A. G. Cattell, the new Senator from New Jersey:—

"We do not exaggerate when we say that loyal men everywhere throughout the country will rejoice at this termination of a protracted controversy. Mr. Cattell is not only in every respect eminently qualified for the dignified position of Senator, but he has richly deserved the position by faithful and long-continued services in the causeof freedom and human rights. Intellectually and morally he will confer distinguished credit upon the State. His voice and vote may at all times be depended upon to represent the sentiment and wishes of the loyal people, and New Jersey, during his term of service, will give no uncertain sound as to any of the great issues of the times. In the past, we have been compelled, not unfrequently, to hang our heads in shame that when other States pronounced in lofty tones in favor of great and sublime measures of policy, we had no voice to declare our sympathy therewith. Henceforth this humiliation at least will be escaped, and our goodly State will rank side by side with the most advanced in the advocacy of every good principle."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

Republican Invincibles.

HARRISBURG EXCURSION!

All members of the Club desirous of visiting Harrisburg

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

Will register their names on roll provided at the Room, in order to enable the Committee to arrange for transportation.

BY ORDER OF
1t GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

☞ NOTICE.—THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT Procession of the Union Republicans of the Third District will take place on FRIDAY Evening, September 21, 1866. The "Boys in Blue" Ward Associations and Clubs will report at their headquarters, at 6½ o'clock that evening. By order of
Captain JACOB S. STRETCH,
1t Chief Marshal.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.
ORDER No. 7.
The MYERS demonstration in the Third Congressional District having been postponed until the 21st, members of the Club will assemble promptly at 7 P. M. FRIDAY to participate,
By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
1t Marshal.

☞ COMPANY H—REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Members will meet at the room on SATURDAY, 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. Parade to Harrisburg. A. F. COLESBERRY, Captain.
CHARLES J. TAYLOR, Secretary. 9 20 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 20 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

A Turkish Victory in Candia.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE VENETIAN DIFFICULTY.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Russian-American Alliance.

LONDON, Wednesday, September 19—Noon.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial to-day, says the Russian-American alliance is impracticable.

The Turks Victorious in Candia.

TRIESTE, September 19—Noon.—A great battle has been fought in the island of Candia, between the Turks and insurrectionists, in which the former were victorious.

The Difficulty Between Prussia and Austria Nearly Settled.

FLORENCE, September 19—Noon.—The mission of General Revel to Vienna has led to the belief that the difficulty about the Venetian debt is near an end, and that a compromise will be effected, with the result of a lasting peace.

The "Africa" and "Manhattan" at Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, September 19—Noon.—The steamships *Africa*, from Boston, via Halifax, and *Manhattan*, from New York, have arrived here, and proceeded to Liverpool.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 19—Noon.—Consols for money, 89¼. American securities firm. United States 5-20s higher, at 72½; Erie Railroad, 47¼; Illinois, 78¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, September 19—Noon.—Cotton unchanged. Estimated sales, 13,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13½d.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 20.—A special Cabinet meeting was held this morning, for the purpose, it is believed, of considering Secretary McCulloch's objections to turning radical clerks out of office.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, September 20.—Further trials of the Peabody rifles have resulted satisfactorily, and a large order has been given by the Government. It is understood the Government accepts the offer of a United States company to send on machinery and men to convert the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders.

TORONTO, September 20.—The new currency arrangements go into effect on the 25th instant. Pending the completion of the provincial notes, now being executed, the notes of the Bank of Montreal will be used as legal-tenders, being stamped with the words, "Provisional note—Legal-tender for the Receiver General."

From Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, September 20.—The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the State and Union reassembled to-day, and elected officers for the year, after which they adjourned *sine die*.

From Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.—The steamship *Meteor*, which cleared yesterday for the East Indies, was again seized to-day by the Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

The citizens of Philadelphia are *especially invited* to assemble at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 21st INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Eloquent Addresses will be delivered by the following distinguished gentlemen, invitations having been accepted by them to be present upon the occasion.—

HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL,
United States Senator, Maryland.

COLONEL F. MONTGOMERY,
Of Mississippi.

GENERAL J. EATON,
Of Tennessee.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. FERREE,
Late of the 9th Illinois Infantry

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. [9 20 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.
ORDER No. 6.
Members will assemble, fully equipped for parade, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, to participate in the demonstration to be held at Chesnut Hill.
By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
9 19 2t Marshal.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1866.
The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October.
9 13th3t A. F. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at their Office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. An election will be had of Directors for the ensuing year.
9 6 th3t* J. G. BRINCKLE, President.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.
The Mail for HAVANA, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 22, instant, at 5 o'clock.
9 20 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS,
STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHAWLS.
SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
9 18 tuths3t4p

THE "CITY ITEM"
FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT.

IT CONTAINS:
AFTER THE BATTLE. Beautifully Illustrated.
RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL SCOTT. Written for the "City Item" by Adjutant General L. Thomas.
THE OUTLAW'S SECRET. A powerful novel.
THE DUCK SHOOTER.
REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TRAVELLER.
BASE BALL.
THE GREATEST NUMBER YET ISSUED.
THE NAUGHTY HIRED MEN. Illustrated.
BACHELOR vs. BENEDICT.
BEACH'S RETREAT. Illustrated.
THE CAMDEN CLUB.
MORE HIRED MEN. Illustrated.
The Excelsiors: Atlantic vs. Athletic; Pickwick vs. Empire; the State Convention; Biglio vs. Washington.
THEATRICAL.
THE ENGLISH OPERA, with Illustration; the Walnut; the Temple of Sinn; the Arch; New American; Theatrical Gossip, etc.
EDITORIAL.
The Fate of Apostates; Philadelphia; New York Letter; The Fenians; Mr. Seward; Senator Cattell, etc.
BILLIARDS.
Tournament of State Champions; Billiards in Washington; Challenge from Nelms, etc., besides much other interesting matter.
The "CITY ITEM" is the most carefully edited and beautiful weekly in Philadelphia.
$3 00 a year; 6 cents a copy.
FITZGERALD & CO.,
1t4p* No. 114 South THIRD Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF THE
AMERICAN WATCHES.
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.
In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed
WITH GOLD AT PAR,
So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of
MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,
Have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until, for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.
We are fully justified in saying that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:—
1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett." Waltham, Mass.
4. "William Ellery."
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett." Waltham Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.
The American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,
ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED
to be the best timekeepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single Watches.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
9 14 tuth3t4p No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos reëlasticized without removing, to sound as good as new. 8 21 1m rp

VACANT, WITH BOARD, A SECOND-STORY room. Also, table board. No. 917 SPRUCE Street. 9 13 tuths3t*

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH.
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
9 6 thstu2m4p

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN.
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 827 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2222 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 6t4p

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.
All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA 9 10 12t

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills..... $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

TO FAMILIES.

OLD PORT WINES,
VERY RARE OLD BRANDIES,
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,
RYE, BOURBON, AND WHEAT WHISKIES,
By the Demijohn or Cask.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.
28 tuths1m4p

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
6 14 3p] S.W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

MEXICO.

Carlotta's Answer to Max's Special Despatch—She will Await Him at Brussels—Exciting Rumors About the Emperor and Bazaine—The French Strive to Keep the Vera Cruz Roads Open—Unmistakable Signs of Their Departure.

VERA CRUZ, September 6.—It will be remembered that the French steamer *Sonora* was chartered, by order of Maximilian, at the rate of $500 per day for every day employed, to carry a bearer of despatches (the same to be telegraphed from New Orleans to Carlotta) to the quarantine station on the Mississippi river. Before the *Sonora* started there "quite a time of it" between the Imperial agents and the consignees of the steamer. The latter did not permit the vessel to leave until $4000 was paid down in advance, and good security given for the payment of at least as much more. The *Sonora* went on her mission. On the 4th inst. she returned and was put into quarantine.

The captain of the steamer protested against this act, alleging that he had no one sick on board, and that as the vessel did not go up the Mississippi further than the quarantine station, it therefore was free from anything like cholera poison. But the Imperial Mexican health officer refused to listen to the captain's protests and remonstrance, and told him, "You must stay there," and the Imperial Mexican Captain of the Port refused to interfere; and thus the affair stood for the moment. The captain of the steamer finding that it was a fixed fact that he must go into quarantine, refused to let anything (including the Emperor's despatches) leave the vessel, or to give news of any kind.

People say that soon after the arrival of the *Tappahannock* a telegraphic despatch was sent to Maximilian in these words:—"*Todo es inutil.*" (All is useless.) By whom it was signed is still a matter kept secret. One rumor is to the effect that it was signed by Carlotta, and another that it came from an agent in France.

All kinds of exciting rumors were spread about upon the arrival of the steamer. Whatever news she did bring certainly had a depressing effect upon the Imperialists. The French officers said that *todo es inutil* represented the situation at this time perfectly.

In consequence of the late unfavorable (for the Imperialists) news received, there are many wild rumors afloat. One is that Maximilian is actually a prisoner in the city of Mexico; that he has been watched by Bazaine and by the same prevented from too suddenly leaving the country. It is still said that Maximilian asked Bazaine to place a strong force of guards on the roads from the capital to Vera Cruz, and that Bazaine's answer led the Emperor plainly to see that he could not leave until the Marshal saw fit to let him do so.

There is no doubt of the fact that the breach between the French and the Imperial Mexicans (Maximilian's party) is a wide one, and that they are and have been for a long time past at loggerheads; but as they are both in difficulty here they act as seeming to be friends, and nothing more.

There is nothing just at this moment to show that the French are not going away. Operations have been commenced in earnest to open the Jalapa route. The garrison at Jalapa has been strongly reinforced.

Citizens living near the city of Vera Cruz are removing inside of the walls for protection. The work of constructing new fortifications still progresses.

The *Criterio* says that the more the Liberal small bands are thrashed, the bolder they get and the more damage they do.

The Indians of Yucatan are now giving the Imperialists great trouble.

Some victories in the neighborhood of Taluca and in Michoacan are reported for the Imperialists, but they are not confirmed. Hence we omit the so-called details. We have been so many times deceived by similar reports that now we have to take "a long consideration" to give them credit.

The law levying a tax of fifteen per cent. on all purchased Church property has been found to be inoperative.

On the 27th ult. Maximilian issued a decree for the establishing of a company to explore routes for and construct railroad lines in the States of Guerretero, Guanajuato, Aquas Calientes, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Matahuals. The capital of said company is fixed at $20,000,000, divided into $100 shares, and the company is to use horse power and steam power on their lines.

Letters received here from Paris state that recently papers have been seized in that city that compromise certain Mexicans residing there in the most serious way. They are Mexicans who pretend to be friends of the Empire, but kept up intimate correspondence with Romero and Santa Anna. They were accustomed to frequent the Mexican Legation, and one of them was on the most intimate terms with General Almonte. The French Government handed over the papers seized to the Mexican Minister.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA."—One of the most charming operas vouchsafed us for years is that of Eckoerg's *Doctor of Alcantara*, produced for the first time in this city at the Academy of Music, last evening. It is not only a splendid opera, musically considered, but it has also the merit of having one of the most sparkling and amusing librettos we have ever seen wedded to music. This portion of the work is from our talented townsman, Mr. B. E. Woolf who may conscientiously be congratulated for his highly successful effort.

The serenade for the tenor, with which the opera opens, and the subsequent trio for the two sopranos and contralto are truly admirable, and furnish a foretaste to the audience of what is unfolded to them as the Opera progresses. The splendid solo for the contralto, in the same act, and the superbly brilliant aria for the soprano, the former sang last evening by Miss Telda Harrison, and the latter by Miss Richings, are among the best of the solos, but the tenor has also some delicious morceaux.

The quartette, the quintette, and the chorus in the first act are admirable specimens of fine, effective writing, and their rendition last evening was truly excellent. The last act is mainly taken up with concerted music and the acting necessary to develop the absurdly amusing plot, although one or two very fine solos—one of them a capital effort for the bass—are prominent in it.

The music of the opera is all good, much of it uncommonly fine, and parts of it worthy even of the fame of a Rossini. It contains some of the richest and most taking melodies we have ever listened to, while the genius displayed in the concerted pieces shows the composer possessed of the very highest order of genius for a musical composition.

The concluding chorus is very good, and, in short, the whole opera, from beginning to end, is full of merit, and the interest of the listeners is kept up unflaggingly from the rise of the curtain to its fall.

It is emphatically the most successful and pleasing opera we have had yet presented at the Academy, and it is destined, we think, to a wide-spread popularity. Its performance last evening was one of the best of its kind we have ever witnessed at the Academy.

Mr. Seguin's "Doctor" was the very acme of fine acting; its humor was irresistible and its conception the very embodiment of what such a character should be. The "Inez" of Miss Richings was also a most capital delineation, and vocally and histrionically was one of the marked successes of the evening.

We have never seen Miss Richings to better advantage on the stage, and certain it is she never sang or acted better in all her life than she did last evening. In several of her solos she was rapturously and deservedly encored.

Miss Zeda Harrison's "Isabella" was also worthy of the highest praise. Her splendid contralto voice suited her *role* exactly, and her effort was highly graceful and artistic throughout. Her beautiful aria in the first act was also complimented with a tumultuous *encore*, interspersed with the "bravos" of more than one admirer in the audience.

The tenor, Mr. Whylie, performed and sang his part very acceptably. The opening serenade was his best vocal effort, but the acting of his *role* throughout was highly enjoyed by the audience.

The intriguing "Donna Lucrezia" found an able representative in Mrs. Beadnot, while the "Don Pomperoso" of Mr. H. C. Peaker was amusing in the extreme.

Altogether the performance was decidedly one of the best and the opera one of the most attractive we have had here for years, and its repetition this evening should crowd the house from "pit to dome"—if such a thing were possible in a building of such barn like dimensions as our Academy unfortunately is.

ONLY three evenings more with Vestvali at the New Chesnut Street Theatre! Then the great lyric tragedienne passes away from us, perhaps forever. To night she plays "Philip Beautort," in *A Marriage Certificate*. The popular Miss Josie Orton appears as "Eugene." The *Loan of a Lover*, with Walter Lennox and Miss Cornelia Jefferson in the cast, concludes the bill. On Monday evening Mr. John E. Owens appears.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. John S. Clarke, the eminent comedian, performs his greatest *role*, "Major Welling on de Boots," in *Everybody's Friend*. Mr. Clarke excels in those parts which abound in broad and facial humor. He plays "Timothy Brown" "Mr. Dove," "Beetle," "Dromio," "Tony Lumpkin," and a host of other widely different, witty, humorous, funny, and comical characters, with ability, originality, and taste; but in "De Boots" Clarke is perfectly inimitable. The performance is so complete that were another artist to assume the part we should have no desire to see him, even though he might be a fair actor. We look upon Clarke's "De Boots" as his masterpiece of eccentric-humorous acting, and of it the people will never tire.

Clarke plays "Major Welington De Boots" to night for the last time, and he throws in his side-splitting and ridiculously comical comedietta of *Love in Livery*, in which he plays two characters—"Paul Patent" and "Lord Sparkle." Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Miss Anne Graham, Mrs. S. K. Chester, Mr. Owen Fawcett, and all of the company favorites appear in support of Mr. Clarke.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN, the Worrell Sisters continue to draw good houses, with *Cinderella* as the attraction.

AT THE ARCH, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Florence are making themselves more popular every evening in Irish and protean plays.

HELLER, at the Assembly Buildings, continues to delight and mystify the people with his wonderful tricks. *Playing with Ghosts*, and piano playing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*)

THE FIEND AGAIN AT WORK.

An Old Lady is Butchered in Cold Blood.

THE MOTIVE A MYSTERY.

Will Vengeance Overtake the Guilty One?

The spirit of the Foul Fiend seems to have taken up its abode in our midst. Since Probst slaughtered a whole family, under circumstances of the utmost atrocity, he has had half a score of emulators in and around this city, and every now and then we are called upon to record a fresh tragedy to be added to the fearful list.

The last occurred but yesterday, and is remarkable for being perpetrated in the very heart of the city, and in the broad light of day. The victim was Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, a lady sixty-three years of age, who, with her husband and sister-in-law, resided in a two-story dwelling house at No. 924 Buttonwood street. Here the family have lived for more than a quarter of a century in peace and happiness.

The husband, Mr. Milo Miller, is a millwright by trade, and is employed by Mr. E. R. Clift, at No. 409 North Twelfth street. His sister, Hettie Owens, works at band-box making, at Second and Pine streets. Mrs. Miller attended wholly to the household duties, and is represented as having been an unobtrusive person, at peace with all the world. As she had been accustomed for many years past to remain alone in the house from morning to evening, she had no thought of the fearful tragedy which was destined to mark the close of her life, when her husband and sister-in-law betook themselves to their accustomed tasks at an early hour in the morning.

They both started out for the day before 7 o'clock, and nothing occurred to disturb the nearest neighbors until about half-past 7. At that time the screams of a woman were heard by several families residing in Williams' court, directly in the rear of Mr. Miller's house. A few minutes before the screams were heard, a person residing in this court saw Mrs. Miller in the yard, engaged in her household labors. No attention was paid to the screams by any one save Mrs. Fricke, who lives in the house at the end of the court, and nearest the residence of the Millers. She sent her daughter to the roof to discover the meaning of it, but the child on her return reported seeing nothing.

After this, matters went on quietly until about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour, Miss Sallie Wood, who lives in the house adjacent to the one occupied by Mrs. Miller, ran in to see the latter. She went up the alley way between the two dwellings, passed into the yard, and thence into the dining-room, the door of which, as well as the two yard gates, one opening into the alley, and the other into Williams' court, were standing open.

When Miss Wood entered the dining-room she was horror-stricken by the scene which she encountered. On the floor, nearly in the centre of the room, lay the body of Mrs. Miller, with face upturned. Her arms were stretched outward from her body. Near her right hand lay an open razor and a small iron poker. The floor was covered with blood, which had proceeded from a gash in the throat of Mrs. Miller reaching from ear to ear.

Miss Wood alarmed the neighbors at once, and some of them entered the house. The news spread rapidly, and the house was soon besieged by a large and excited crowd. But Lieutenant White soon arrived, at the head of a posse of police, and took possession of the premises.

From the general appearance of things in the house, and the relative position of the body and open razor, the case at first sight was one of suicide. Not a thing in the room, or elsewhere in the house, had been disturbed. Mr. Miller keeps his earnings in the house, and a considerable sum of money was at that very time in a drawer on the second floor.

Against the wall, and within two feet of the spot where the body was discovered, stood a small work-stand. The drawer of this stand was open, and it is evident that the razor was taken from it, although the other contents were all in their proper place.

The front door and front shutters were closed and fastened. The back shutters were open, as well as the back door and the gate leading into the yard, as we have already said. Not a soul had been noticed by the neighbors to enter or leave the house or yard, from the time that Mrs. Miller had been seen at her work to the discovery of her mangled corpse by Miss Wood. Everything thus pointed clearly to suicide.

But an examination revealed the startling fact that all this orderly arrangement was but a device of a guilty wretch, whereby he hoped to throw the officers of the law off the track by shifting suspicion from himself to his unfortunate victim.

When the cap was removed from the head of Mrs. Miller three fearful wounds were discovered, one of them upon the forehead and the others upon the back of the head. These wounds were evidently inflicted by some heavy instrument, but whether it was the poker lying by her side or a cast-iron stove damper which was found upon a table near by, and spotted as if with blood, cannot yet be ascertained.

On the table on which was found the stove-damper there was a colored hood belonging to the deceased. It was marked with blood, as were also the table and the wall near by.

But this bloody work was not the whole that the murderer had resorted to, before he had deprived his victim of her life. On her neck and bosom were marks of discoloration, plainly showing that he had attempted to strangle her before resorting to more brutal means.

The struggle had probably been a fearful one, as there was also a contusion on the left elbow, caused by striking against something like the wall or a table.

Coroner Taylor viewed the body about 5 o'clock, when Dr. Shapleigh conducted the post-mortem examination. The regular inquest will not take place before to-morrow afternoon.

At 8 o'clock the body was placed in a coffin and removed to the adjoining room, where it remained during the night, guarded by the police and several neighbors.

Chiefs Franklin and Ruggles, with their assistants, went to work at the case early in the evening, and will not give it up until the perpetrator of this foul deed is brought to justice.

It would be imprudent at this writing to divulge the result of their night's labor, as it might lead to the ultimate escape of the assassin. The public can rest assured that no effort to discover his whereabouts will be left untried, and that with the clue of which the authorities are at present possessed his early capture is probable.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—See orders No. 6 and 7. Every member is expected to participate in these parades, as an immense amount of work must be performed during the two weeks ensuing.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Under a recent arrangement with the Prussian post office all newspapers addressed to countries beyond Germany are, when forwarded in the closed mail to Prussia, *required to be fully prepaid to their destination.* The following is a schedule of rates of postage (not German) required to be collected in this country in addition to the German postage of two cents per paper, on each newspaper addressed to the foreign countries named below, and forwarded by closed mail to Prussia, viz.:—

Russia, including Finland and Poland	2 cents.
Norway	7 "
Sweeden	4 "
Denmark	3 "
Schleswig-Holstein	2 "
Switzerland	3 "
Italy, via Switzerland	6 "
Papal States, via Switzerland	6 "
Turkey, via Trieste	5 "
Turkey, via Jerusalem	8 "
Greece, via Trieste	8 "
Egypt	5 "
British East Indies and China, via Trieste	7 "
Further India, Dutch and French Possessions, via Trieste	9 "

These rates must be added to the United States and Prussian postage of six cents per newspaper, and the combined postage charge, in each case, must be prepaid by the sender.

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The members of the order in this city, numbering probably over thirty thousand, will no doubt feel interested in the following report of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vanzant, which was read at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States at the Odd Fellows' Temple in Baltimore yesterday:—

The revenue from the ordinary sources for the year just closed was $27,019·17, including the interest received on the $2000 United States bonds during the year; and the aggregate receipts of the preceding year of $7724·64, and the receipts of that year from the usual ordinary sources in the sum of $8,152·14.

The expenses of the year, exclusive of the mileage and per diem of the officers of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Representatives to the same, were $7,550 41. Including these items, the expenses were $19,866·51, thus showing that the receipts of the year exceeded the expenses in the sum of $7315·86.

The entire assets of the Grand Lodge in the custody of the Grand Treasurer amount to $24,009·86.

REGATTA ON THE DELAWARE.—There will be a race between the skiffs *Shoemaker* and *Apple* next Monday, September 24, at 10 A. M. The race will be for a purse of $200, and will no doubt be a very exciting one. A steamer will accompany the boats for the accommodation of spectators.

The boats will start from Poplar street wharf, sail around Tinicum buoy, and return to buoy-boat at Shackamaxon street wharf. The skiffs will pass the buoy-boats between them and the wharf.

The boats are allowed to carry as much ballast as they wish, but not to take in any after the start. They may carry all outriggers properly called single outriggers, but may not use any propelling power.

The last boat "about" to be entitled to the stretch, and they are allowed to turn the lower buoy to the best advantage they can.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL.—This morning about half-past 10. Ann Kane and another woman, who would not give her name, were arrested at the Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, foot of Walnut street, for being drunk and disorderly. They had gone on a spree and concluded to go to Burlington, N. J. While in the ladies' saloon of the depot, an altercation arose about something or other, when they commenced using their "mauleys" pretty freely, much to the detriment of their eyes, noses, etc. The fight attracted a large crowd; but was finally stopped by the entrance of officer Howley, who separated the combatants. They were too unruly and drunk to be taken to the station on foot, so the services of an express wagon were called into use. They had a pleasant ride to the station, where they were put out of the way of doing any harm.

DISTURBANCE IN A BAR-ROOM.—Late last Sunday night a notorious character about town, well known to the police under the alias of Baltimore Bill, entered the saloon of Mr. Riley, on Walnut, above Eighth street, and after calling for something to eat and drink, refused to pay for what he had ordered. When Mr. Riley demanded payment, Baltimore Bill went out and got a brick and struck Mr. Riley with it, cutting his arm, and then smashed a glass and various articles of furniture. Before a police officer could arrest him he escaped, but was arrested last night, on Walnut street, near Sixth. He had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him in $500 to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

A RECKLESS JEHU.—Quite a disturbance was created at Eleventh and Arch streets yesterday. A fellow named Conrad Brown, driving a wagon, dropped the lines, and allowed his horse to dash through the streets at a furious pace. When he had reached Eleventh street, above Arch, his horse ran violently into the team of one of the Tenth and Eleventh street passenger cars, and broke the shoulder-blade of one of the horses, and injured it in such a manner that it had to be killed. There was great excitement among the passengers on account of the accident, which might have proved even worse than it was. Brown was arrested, and held in $500 to answer, by Alderman Jones.

THE LIGHT FINGERS.—Thomas Lyons, a professional thief, was arrested at Front and Chesnut streets by Officer Collom on the charge of "removing" a piece of velvet from a store in the neighborhood. Thomas has been in the same fix before. Our readers will recollect some time ago a little circumstance that happened on Sixth street, near Market. Thomas was then and there arrested for "removing" some cases of goods that happened to be on the sidewalk, and when arrested said that a policeman had told him to clear the sidewalk. After a hearing on the charge of stealing the piece of velvet yesterday, Alderman Beitler committed him to answer.

THE STORM LAST EVENING.—The very heavy storm that passed over our city last evening did considerable damage in the rural section of our city to the gardens and the trees.

On Chesnut street, in West Philadelphia, the flood of water did considerable damage to the road, washing off the gravel, and impeding the passage of the passenger cars. For a time, last evening, there was quite a stoppage in the travel, owing to several cars getting off the track, one after another, near Thirty-sixth street. This morning, however, everything is in working order, and as usual.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—Milton Painter, a young man, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of false pretenses. Milton had laid felonious hands upon a set of harness belonging to his father, and had made tracks with his plunder. Not having any use for his plunder, he undertook to convert the harness into greenbacks, but was arrested whilst engaged in that operation, in Delaware county. He had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

SHOPLIFTING.—Elizabeth Simmons was caught in the act of removing and appropriating to her own use three pieces of braid from the stand in front of the Sixteenth Street Market yesterday morning. The value of the braid was about ninety cents for the lot. She paid rather dearer for it, as she was committed in default of $600 bail by Alderman Jones. The keeper of the stand, Mr. J. Franke, was the principal witness in the case.

THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA SYNOD of the Evangelical Lutheran Church meets at Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, on next Wednesday evening, September 26, 1866. The officers are—President, Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. E. W. Hutter, D.D.; Treasurer, Rev. A. C. Wideking.

BASE BALL.—A match game will be played to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, between the Rialto and Oronto Clubs, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets. An exciting contest is anticipated.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The Republican soldiers and sailors of the Third Ward meet this evening.

The National Johnson Club of the First Ward will meet this evening, at Fourth and Tasker streets.

A meeting of the Union party of the Fourth Ward this evening, at No. 742 Passyunk road.

The Johnson National Union Guards of the Sixth Ward meet this evening.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Johnson Club of the Seventh Ward meet this evening.

The Johnson Club of the Fifth Division, Fifteenth Ward, meet this evening.

Seventeenth Ward Republican Executive Committee meet this evening.

Eighteenth Ward Union Republican Convention will be held this evening.

Nineteenth Ward Workingmen's Beneficial Society meet this evening at Temperance Hall, York street.

Twentieth Ward, Second Division, Republican Association meet this evening.

"Boys in Blue," of the Twenty-fourth Ward, meet this evening. A public meeting of the conservative citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward will be held this evening.

Myers' Campaign Guards will parade this evening if the weather is favorable.

Central Johnson-Clymer Club will hold a mass meeting this evening at National Guards' Hall.

A stated meeting of the Saddle and Harness Makers' Union will be held this evening.

Lithographic Printers' Union meet to-night, at Washington Hose Hall.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A man was found dead in his bed at No. 160 Sigel street, this morning. Cause of death unknown. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on his body.

At the Aramingo Mills an old man, 85 years of age, named Wm. McClintock, died suddenly.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The Union Republicans of the Third District have a grand torchlight procession to-morrow evening. The "Boys in Blue" ward clubs and associations are to meet at their headquarters at half-past 6 o'clock, to arrange the procession.

DISCHARGED.—For want of evidence to hold for trial, Daniel Tarr, arrested a few days since on the charge of being engaged in passing counterfeit United States notes, was on Wednesday discharged by order of the United States District Attorney.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On the 17th instant, on motion of Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., Luther Mendenhall was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLOTHING TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, their surplus stock of fine Fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of several thousand garments, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats, each article to be sold singly, commencing at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, September 21, and continuing at the same hour each day until the whole is disposed of. The goods will be open for examination on Thursday afternoon and early on Friday morning. Those who intend procuring an outfit for themselves this fall will find it to their interest to attend this sale.
PERRY & CO.,
No 303 Chesnut street, above Third.
N. B.—Every facility will be extended to purchasers in selecting garments of proper size before the sale.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

IT IS AN INSULT to the shrewdness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here, when the sovereign excellence of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made.—*Georgetown Union.*

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Finley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All bedding intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

A CANDLE STUCK IN A TURNIP compares as favorably with the Sun, as does much of the Ready-made Clothing sold throughout the city with the splendid goods sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental. This was the substance of one of the speeches among the audience at a mass meeting the other night.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT PICTURES of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

FURNITURE MENDED, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE AND MANTEL LOOKING-GLASSES of the newest styles and at low prices, at Reimer's, Arch street, east of Seventh.

WINDOW SHADES $1. Gilt Window Shades only $1 at W. Henry Patten's Shade Manufactory, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY
GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.
SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS AND BE LATEST
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

BRASS CURTAIN RINGS.—WE HAVE JUST opened a full assortment of sizes.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

POLICE, OR DARK LANTERNS, WHALE and Coal Oil Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, only as large as a flash pocket book, and small candles to suit them. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

THE LIGHTNING TURN-TABLE, RETURN-table, Coring and Slicing and other styles of Apple Parers, Fruit Paring Knives and Apple Corers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR"—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 lm

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT
9 6 1m.

FOURTH EDITION

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Stocks are firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Cumberland preferred, 48; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 106½; Reading, 115½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton, 59½; Erie, 75½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; United States Coupons 1865, 108½; 1 reasury notes, 106@106½; Gold, 144½@144¾.

Cotton firm; Flour advancing, and prices are a shade better; Wheat has advanced 2@3c; Corn has advanced 1@2c.; Oats are 1c. higher; Pork dull; Lard quiet; Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—Flour firm; Western extra, $12 25@12 50. Wheat steady. Corn dull; white, 92 cents. Oats inactive. Provisions quiet, Lard heavy. Pork scarce. Coffee steady; stock light. Sugars inactive. Whisky very firm; Western in bond, $2 40@2 41.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY TRAVEL BY CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Application for an Injunction.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Justice Strong.—This morning, William J. McKroy, Esq., with his colleagues, C. Stuart Patterson Esq. and Rob. William A. Porter, filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court, asking for an injunction restraining the Union Passenger Railway Company from running their cars on Sunday. Application was made to Judge Strong to fix a day for a hearing. The Judge stated that he will be compelled to be absent all of next week, but could hear the case on next Monday week, the 1st of October. This day was accordingly fixed.

The following is a copy of the bill:—

John Sparhawk, William Purves, Charles F. Hasletine, Alexander Ervin, Jr., Henry A. Bower, Thomas Isman, D. W. C. Moore, L. C. Vouts, Jacob Moore, Robert Steenson, George W. Mears, Jacob A. Gardner, William Rutter, John C. Dawson, Samuel Dickerman, James Hogg, plaintiffs, vs. The Union Passenger Railroad Company of Philadelphia, defendants

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court:—

Your orators complain and say:—

First. That the said defendant is a corporation, incorporated by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, by act of the General Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, 1864, and by the said act was authorized to construct a railway in the city of Philadelphia, for the conveyance of passengers along the following streets, beginning at or near the intersection of Wharton and Front streets. (Here follows a description of the route.) The said Company have constructed the said railway upon all or the greater part of the said streets, and have been, and are, running passenger cars on and over the same.

Second. Your orators are citizens of the said city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, residing therein, and some of them, to wit, the ten first named above are members of and pewholders in churches situate on the line of the said railway, and some of them, to wit, the six lastly above named are residents and owners of dwelling houses, also situate on the line of the said railway.

Third. The said Company, defendant, have engaged in the business of running their cars with horse power, and carrying passengers for hire, on and over their said railway on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth, and to the manifest injury of your orators and many other good citizens of the said city. And the said Company threaten and intend to prosecute and continue the said business for hire as aforesaid, on the next Sunday, and on every Sunday thereafter.

Fourth. Your orators show that by reason of the said unlawful business carried on as aforesaid by the defendant, they have been, are, and will be deprived of the right of enjoying the Sabbath as a day of rest and of religious exercise, free of all disturbance from merely unnecessary and unauthorized worldly employment; that they have been, are, and will be thereby prevented from engaging peaceably and without interruption in the worship of Almighty God in their accustomed places of public worship, or in their own residences, on the Sabbath day; that the lawful peace and quiet of the said day is thereby disturbed and broken; and that the rights of property which they possess in their said churches or places of public worship, and in their private residences, are and will continue to be, thereby infringed upon, and their said churches and residences thereby deteriorated and lessened in value.

Wherefore your orators need equitable relief in the premises, and they respectfully pray your honors to grant unto them,—

First. A writ of injunction directed to the said defendant, the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, restraining the said defendant, its officers and servants, from running, or permitting to run, any cars over any of the streets of the City of Philadelphia on the said railway, or otherwise, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Second. Such further and other reliefas the nature and circumstances of the case shall require, and to your honors may seem meet.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The trial of E. F. Scott, begun yesterday afternoon, was resumed this morning. The defendant was charged with having obtained money to the amount of $975 from David F. Gordon. By the Commonwealth the following allegations were made and argued:—That on the 15th of May, 1865, the defendant came to Mr. Gordon, and asked him to advance $1000.

He presented a note endorsed by E. F. Scott & Co., cattle dealers of Chester county, John Turner, Sr., and George McQuery, Sr., the two latter being wealthy and responsible farmers of Chester county. Particular attention was paid by Mr. Gordon to these two endorsers, Turner and McQuery. He asked Mr. Scott if he was sure that these were the old farmers, and not their sons bearing the same name as their fathers, and entirely irresponsible. Mr Scott assured him that there were no mistakes; that the endorsers were the old gentlemen, their fathers.

Upon these representations $975 were advanced by Mr. Gordon; but when the note matured, it was discovered that they were not the men Mr. Scott represented them to be, but their sons, who had no means whatever.

The defense deny any false representations whatever, and allege that Mr. Scott said from the first that the endorsers were not the gentlemen referred to, but their sons. That soon after this money was obtained the firm of E. F. Scott & Co. failed. That Mr. Scott was prevented from paying the money by the failure of the firm and by protracted illness. That Mr. Scott made the transaction with an honorable, upright intention, and that he put the money to an honest use. Excellent character was also shown.

After a very excellent, able charge by his Honor Judge Ludlow, the jury went out.

THE STEWART-KNEELAND AFFAIR.

Suit for Divorce and Crim. Con.—Extraordinary Conduct of a Married Woman—Papers Filed in the Supreme Court, Etc.

Divorce suits are of such frequent occurrence in this city, that unless the parties interested belong to that class of society which is recognized as *bon ton*, little or no notice is taken of the litigation, and a mere paragraph in the local column or a newspaper announces that John Jones has succeeded in getting a divorce from his wife, or *vice versa*. But when some leading merchant or business man finds it necessary to appeal to the court to relieve him from an unfortunate matrimonial alliance, the case is quite different. We have had the great Forrest divorce case some years ago, and later still, the Strong suit, both of which, from the social position of the parties, claimed a special notoriety through the columns of the Metropolitan press.

These larger cases find their lesser counterparts every day among our community, but in consequence of the barrier which the revised statutes of this State erect between the public and the interested parties, it is rarely that these cases are permitted to see the light. They are generally tried before a referee, who submits his decision to the Court, and if the presiding judge is satisfied that the report is correct, a decree of divorce is granted, and the next-door neighbors of the parties interested are not aware of the final decision. The present case, the facts of which are to be given in as unobjectionable a form as is consistent with veracity, is as follows:—

In the spring of 1861 Mr. H. H. Stewart, head of a respectable firm in Washington street, New York received a despatch from his brother in Dutchess county, who was stricken down with a dangerous disease, requesting him to repair thither with all possible despatch. At this time his family, consisting of his wife and four children, resided at Bloomingdale, and the husband, after bidding his wife an affectionate farewell, departed for the dying bed of his brother. On his arrival at the residence of his brother he found him so low that all efforts of the doctors were futile. After lingering for several days he died, and was followed to the grave by his brother, the subject of this report.

The funeral over, the mourners returned to the house of the deceased, and shortly afterwards the second of the brothers was stricken down with the same disease—typhoid fever—and for several weeks little hopes were entertained of his recovery. During this time, it is stated in the legal papers just served in both cases—for divorce and *crim con*—the wife of the sick man had been acting most culpably with one William C. Kneeland.

During the sickness of Mr. Stewart, his wife, it is alleged, at the instigation of Kneeland, removed under the cover of night from Manhattanville and took up her residence, without the knowledge of her husband, in Hickory street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. Upon the recovery of Mr. Stewart he sought his home, and, after some considerable difficulty, traced his spouse to Brooklyn. He found on his arrival that he had several bills to pay, which he liquidated without any grumbling, still believing that his wife was everything that his "fancy painted her." Stewart, not liking the location for a residence, removed to the corner of De Kalb and Nostrand avenues, Mr. Kneeland still continuing to be a constant visitor at the house, and feigning to be a personal friend of the husband.

About this time Mr. Stewart began to notice that the conduct of his wife towards Kneeland was a little more tender than strict propriety would justify, and so expressed himself. Instead of getting angry at this imputation on her character, she took the matter quite coolly, and on the very next day, as is alleged, abandoned her family and went to Westchester county, where she is said to be living at present with the man who caused the difficulty.

Mr. Stewart thereupon consulted with ex-Judge Pinney, of this city, who instituted proceedings for a divorce, and who also commenced an action in the Supreme Court for crim con., placing the damages at $10,000. The legal papers in both cases were served yesterday, and the result of the litigation is looked forward to with considerable interest by a large class of citizens, who are personally acquainted with the parties. The defendant to the crim. con. case, it was stated, is the same gentleman who figured some years ago in a scandal case in Brooklyn, the complainant on that occasion being his own cousin. He is a bachelor, and has acquired an unenviable reputation for the number of his liaisons.—*New York Herald.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 N Pa R 6s	92	7 sh Leh Val	65
$1000 do	92	200 sh Cata pf	s30 29¾
$6000 City 6s new	99	100 sh do	s30 29¾
$500 do. cts	98¾		

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Humiliation.

From the Round Table.

The only event that could be more disastrous to the country than the continuance of the present feud between the President and Congress, would be the complete triumph of either of the parties to it. Yet it is impossible to discern by what other event the nation can be extricated from its embarrassments. The passions of the opponents are wrought to a white heat that admits of no cool reflection, and renders compromise impracticable. Neither can recede, if it would, from its present position. Neither has any option but to advance, and it can only advance by the subjection of the other. Any change of tactics made by either party must be for the adoption of still more violent measures than it has yet essayed.

No ordinary mode of escape from this state of things is apparent but the reversal of the majority in Congress; and, whatever were the prospects previously, the electioneering tour of the President and Secretary of State, which even the presence of Grant and Farragut could not redeem from contempt, has rendered it reasonably certain that the fall elections, instead of annulling the supremacy of the Congressional party, will largely strengthen it. Even in the—almost impossible—event of there being in the new Congress a majority for the Administration, the effect would be rather to increase the violence of the existing body during the remainder of its term than to diminish it. In either case, whoever has watched the course of the fierce and eager factions thus far, must find it difficult to put away the apprehension that whichever of them is worsted is capable of some desperate expedient for sweeping the victor from its path, and, under more or less guise of legal and constitutional warrant, establishing an unchecked authority of its own.

Nothing could have brought us to this critical situation had not the Government, at a time when there was the greatest need of able and temperate statesmanship, been confided to hands unfit for the trust. The course of each party is inexcusable. Each has afforded its opponents pretext for the extreme lengths to which they have pushed their animosities. The radicals, honestly desirous to re-establish the Union beyond the possibility of a renewal of the dissension which had imperilled it, exercised their power so offensively as to hopelessly disgust those with whom it behooved them to keep on terms. This faction deliberately repudiated that moderation which the exigency of the occasion demanded. It accepted the leadership of men embittered by contemptuous treatment during the years they had passed in an impotent minority; who were not only unfitted for rule by the intoxication always produced by sudden exaltation to power, but who seized the opportunity to retort on their now helpless opponents the insults they had formerly experienced from them. Its violent procedures elicited as violent an opposition.

The South, indeed, had no grounds for looking for a full and immediate restoration to all its former rights; but it was expected both at the North and the South that restoration would be effected without unnecessary delay. Had the operation been entered upon with the cheerfulness and good faith that would have been employed under Mr. Lincoln's guidance, all exasperation might have been avoided, and the South restored in all sincerity to its allegiance. But the radicals, by imposing immoderately severe and vexatious conditions, by characterizing all their dealings by a supercilious hauteur and exasperating assertion of power, have inspired the disaffected States—among whose virtues patience and forbearance never shone—with a bitter and indignant resentment, too deep seated to be easily allayed. This line of conduct enabled the turbulent and brutal elements of the Southern community to obtain the upper hand, and perpetrate atrocities importing such reckless defiance of law as precludes the possibility, with regard for the general safety, of their present admission to the national councils.

The same characteristics marked their conduct towards the President. Had he been a man of dignity, firmness, and self-control, he might have avoided a collision, and even checked their extravagances. But no one could have been less qualified to meet the situation than the person who filled the Executive chair. A man naturally of immoderate and hasty temper, he was suddenly exalted to a position for which he had no capacity, and which dazzled him with a certain vague sense of its dignity and grandeur. He had, furthermore, a degree of self-assurance and weak vanity, accompanied, as is frequently the case among ignorant and vulgar men, by a hopeless obstinacy, which rendered him the certain prey of any flatterers ready to sufficiently abase themselves before him. Such a man was peculiarly susceptible to annoyance at having his schemes roughly thwarted by a Congress as arbitrary as himself. Its attempts to force him had the natural effect of driving him as their pronounced enemy into the open arms of the common enemies of them both and of the country.

The President and his advisers, whose record had been of a violence and extravagance hardly inferior to that of the radicals, soon gave play to the peculiar hatred apostates always feel for the cause they have betrayed. Blinded by his fury, he has vehemently espoused associations which formerly he reviled no less vehemently. The conduct of his difference with the Congressional party has been such as to disgrace us in the eyes of the world. In the excited condition of men's minds, all regard for decency has been dismissed. The partisans have vied with each other in the foulest vituperation. We have seen the unparalleled spectacle of a half-drunken President bandying epithets with the rabble, and exhausting upon his opponents a disgusting *repertoire* of offensive names. The press have done their best to go beyond him in scurrility, and each party is resolving itself into a coterie of blackguards.

But, beyond his utter indelicacy, his mock abasement, his blatant self-assertion, he has been guilty of graver excesses—the scandalous use of the public patronage, the *surveillance* and garbling of official despatches, and, it is asserted, the exclusion of obnoxious newspapers from the mails, and the accumulation of immense stores of arms, insufficiently guarded, apparently by design, in the midst of a hostile population. Where the matter can end, it is impossible to see. The impeachment of the President is gravely discussed—more seriously, we imagine, than is generally supposed. As a counterblow, is canvassed the erection of a rival Congress in his interest; and the stormy nature of the times seems to render by no means wild or visionary the threats of enterprises which would precipitate us into more disastrous convulsions than those we have emerged from.

We have no desire to be thought alarmists, nor do we think our view too gloomy when we find threatenings of another outbreak beyond the ability of popular patriotism to subdue or the recuperative power of the country to survive. We may make our escape from the present crisis without the adoption of any extraordinary expedients, though we confess our inability to see in what manner it can be accomplished. But the instrumentalities which have brought us thus again to the verge of ruin will be still at work. No nation can long exist in which grand uprisings of the people are requisite to correct the blunders of the politicians. If our experience teaches us anything, it is that our political system has failed to secure us virtue, capacity, wisdom, in our rulers. We have long had reason to lament that our highest legislative body was largely composed of men contemptible in every respect but their command of the good-will of demagogues and dexterity in pandering to the ignorant prejudices of the multitude. We have had room, during its sessions, for apprehending some new exhibition of the blackguardism, debauchery, and brutal violence whose frequent display has made our Congress, in spite of its many illustrious statesmen, a chronic occasion of national shame.

But it is the first time that the Presidential chair has been filled by a besotted *sans-culotte*, the object of universal derision and source of constant mortification—a man of such offensive person and speech as should exclude him from the society of gentlemen, and consign him to the low haunts frequented by his kind. The deterioration which has brought us to this depth of degradation has progressed uniformly with the growth of demagoguism, and seems inseparable from any system which obliges parties and party leaders to obey not the sentiments of thinking, patriotic men, but the passions of the mob immersed in ignorance, often in vice. No one who has studied the appearance of the crowd which an election gathers about the polls, or followed the means which are made use of to influence popular sentiment, can long remain in doubt whether the licentious freedom of our suffrage is compatible with an enlightened Government.

In the nature of things, it is folly to expect judicious decisions of great national issues from an ignorant, impressible populace, marched from the impassioned philippics of an adroit orator to the ballot-box. It is madness to leave the final appeal to the judgment of a mass mainly composed of such elements as no sane man would repose confidence in on the simplest every-day affairs. The greatest difficulties, it is true, must attend any effort to restrict the suffrage. It is hard to see clearly in what quarters curtailment should be made, or upon what principles the right to vote should be awarded; but there is yearly less and less doubt that our national prosperity, if not our national existence, can only be preserved by abandoning a republicanism based, as every temperate observer must admit, upon the most utopian misapprehension of human progress.

The Republican Party—Past, Present, and Future.

From the Times.

The Republican party embraced in its ranks so large a proportion of the best elements of our American population—so much of that which is liberal, and progressive, and freedom-loving, and national; and it had about it such a noble enthusiasm and purity of purpose, that it seems nothing less than a public calamity for it to fall under the control of illiberal, narrow-minded, sectional partisans, inspired by selfish objects and governed by malignant feelings.

We remember how it sprang up in 1856, and, putting forth Fremont as its leader, and the Pittsburg platform as its basis of principles, swept over all those parts of the country not directly and absolutely under the domination of slavery, gathering hosts of adherents from all parties, and giving consistency and power to an idea which, though vital to the existence of American freedom, had been lost sight of in the practical conduct of Government. We remember how again, in 1860, standing upon the Chicago platform with Lincoln for its leader, it was borne into power by an enthusiastic people, controlled by a fervent yet intelligent zeal to deliver the country from the power of a party which, though professing national and liberal principles, was pursuing a sectional policy in a spirit hostile to the continuance of fraternal feeling and the perpetuity of the Union.

We remember how again, in 1864, with Lincoln again as its leader, and with the Baltimore platform as its guiding rule, it demanded the support of the country in the midst of war, and how grandly the people responded to the great principles which it bore aloft, and, by an overwhelming majority, gave it again the control of the Government. No Republican can ever forget the spirit which controlled or the idea which inspired the great body of the young party in these three great campaigns; and if it were forgotten, or if it be ignored, the platforms of the party, and the principles upon which it appealed to the people for their suffrages, remain for reference and instruction. It was the *party of political liberalism*, of broad, national ideas, of magnanimity and justice, of progress and reform and freedom—the party of devotion to the Constitution—supporting at once the union of the States and the rights of the States. Upon these principles it grew to power, and by this sign it triumphed.

The ideas which have been foisted upon the Republican party of late by men who, through adroit management, have obtained a temporary control of it, are in direct antagonism with those upon which it was founded, and which have guided it during the ten years of its existence. They are not the doctrines of political liberalism, but of the extremest political bigotry and prejudice—not the doctrines of a comprehensive nationality, but of an unyielding sectionalism. Their principle is not that of rigid adhesion to the Constitution under all circumstances, and adapting all political action to its requirements, but a very loose principle of subordinating the Constitution to temporary exigencies or supposed necessities—not the principle of upholding the guaranteed rights of all the States in the Union of States, but a convenient principle of denying both the existence and the rights of States, as the necessities of party may require. These self-appointed leaders would transform the spirit as well as overthrow the established platforms of the Republican party, and, instead of magnanimity and fraternity, would inspire it with feelings of malice and revenge, and lead it to destruction by pandering to those passions which it is the duty of good men to repress.

But we do not believe that such ideas and leaders can continue to control a party with such elements as compose the Republican party. We do not believe it has been really represented at all by the policy of the radical leaders. We believe that the policy of exclusion and hatred and sectionalism which Stevens and Butler have been and still are trying to thrust upon it, will be disavowed and repudiated long before this policy can ripen into the action which they demand. We believe that the original principles of its existence are too deeply implanted in its being to be rooted out or crushed down by any such means as these violent agitators have adopted; and perhaps in the very hour of their apparent triumph they will discover that their plans have failed, and that their game is lost. We think there are signs enough now, notwithstanding the elections in New England, that the popular mind is becoming thoroughly weary of the wild and dangerous schemes of these men—weary with politicians who keep the Union unrestored, States unrepresented, citizens disfranchised. We believe that, on this subject, the popular demands upon Congress next winter will be irresistible; and we say this without regard to party triumphs in the elections of the next two months. Congress will then have an opportunity, in its dealings with the South, to supplement and rectify its past action in accordance with justice and the Constitution; and the Republican party, raising again the old standards, and showing itself equal to the new demands of the new times, will have an opportunity of consolidating the power which the folly of some of its leaders has imperilled.

Grand Smash at Cleveland.

From the Tribune.

The Cleveland Convention signalized its first day's proceedings by quietly kicking over all the elaborate arrangements made by Generals Steedman, Custer, Este, McCook, and company, for appending it as a bob to the draggled tail of President Johnson's kite. This was quietly but most effectually accomplished by the grand strategy of the New York delegation in pushing Major-General Gordon Granger for permanent chairman. The "Andy Johnson programme" was to have the fossilized General John E. Wool for temporary chairman, with General Steedman as his permanent successor; but the New York soldiers kicked against this, and secured General Granger's election by a scant majority of one in the Committee on Organization, consisting of one from each State. Substantially, this has changed the gathering from an "Andy" to an "anti" Johnson machine—the managers being in favor of "prompt reconstruction," etc., but very careful to disconnect their political future from the personal fortunes of the gentleman who has left that celebrated "Constitution and the flag with its thirty-six stars" at every railroad depot from here to St. Louis, and back again. Republics are indeed ungrateful!

What They All Mean.

From the Tribune.

"The Constitution *as it is*, the Union *as it was*, and the niggers *as they were*," was a potent and popular Copperhead war cry throughout the dark days of the Rebellion. Governor Seward having assumed the role of "conservative" directly after Mr. Lincoln's first election, made haste to despatch to Minister Dayton at Paris the utterly gratuitous and wholly unauthorized assurance that the status of no single human being, whether bond or free, would be changed by the result of the war. He wrote the French Minister in 1863 that the Rebels might resume at pleasure the seats in Congress they had wantonly abandoned—though the law expressly forbade it. Vallandigham & Co. tried repeatedly to pledge Congress to this proposition, but unsuccessfully. The freeing and arming of slaves in defense of the Union was resisted quite as furiously as their enfranchisement now is, being represented by Copperheads as a death blow to all hope of restoring the Union. And, though driven from position after position, they are still fighting on that line, so far as they have been able to hold it.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., at the Cleveland Convention on Monday, said:—

"They owed allegiance rather to the Constitution than to *philanthropic theories*, however right. To save the Constitution they were ready to strike hands with the Democratic party, and labor with it so long as it remained true to the Union. We may look in vain for the South to vote to degrade 200,000 of their ablest men, or to surrender one-fourth of their representatives as a penalty for refusing suffrage to the negroes."

—That is to say: The Rebels will not let the blacks vote, but insist on voting for them. Sambo's right to vote is an absurdity; but Legree's right to cast two votes—one for himself and another for Sambo—will never be waived, even though Legree should be kept out of Congress till he consents to waive it. Isn't Legree an oppressed, persecuted soul if he isn't allowed to come back from his little experiment of rebellion with two votes to our one?

The *Times* thus exults over the Hoffman turnout of Monday evening:—

"The new lights of the radical party demand conditions and concessions which never entered into the head of Washington. They insist upon innovation in all directions. The old religion is out of fashion with them. The old morality is in their minds synonymous with fogyism. And the old Constitution falls far short of their standard. Therefore, they propose to reconstruct the Union according to their amended theory of the Constitution—not according to the Constitution as its authors promulgated it."

—Why, sirs! will you not comprehend that we are living under an "amended Constitution"—not in theory, but in naked fact? The Federal Constitution which we now swear to support is not "the Constitution as its authors promulgated it," but one radically different. That Constitution allowed every State to do as it pleased with its own people: the Constitution as it stands to-day expressly clothes Congress with the power and invests it with the duty of guarding the liberties and personal rights of all the people of the United States. How can you persist in ignoring the most momentous, glaring facts? Why not realize that we are to deal, not with an "amended theory," but a vitally amended Constitution?

The platform of the arm-in-arm National Johnson Convention of Philadelphia ignored the Constitutional amendment, and rested the freedom of the blacks on a naked assumption that the Southern States have at present no desire or purpose to re-establish slavery. The New York ratifying meeting follows in the footsteps of its predecessor. Nowhere does a "conservative" gathering recognize and honor the loyalty of the blacks in our late struggle. Montgomery Blair says one hundred of them helped the Rebellion where one helped the Union! Such calumnies on living and dead patriots are a necessity of the Johnson attitude. Falsehood is employed to cover the blackest ingratitude. But this cannot deceive the great majority of the soldiers and the people. We shall achieve a true reconstruction and a lasting peace—"true reconstruction" because it excludes none, and an enduring peace because it guarantees the rights and satisfies the just aspirations of all.

The Next Senator from the Keystone State.

From the Herald.

The gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania will be all one way. Major-General Geary will undoubtedly be elected by a majority that will settle the questions at issue in all the other loyal States, and revive the old proverb, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Thousands of the supporters of President Johnson cannot conscientiously vote for Heister Clymer, and the President himself cannot desire the defeat of such a candidate as Geary. The chief importance of the Pennsylvania election, therefore, is in its bearings upon the next Senatorship.

The candidates for the Senate are understood to be Cameron, Thad. Stevens, Curtin, and Forney. Cowan is practically out of the race, since there is no possible chance of his election. Forney is emphatically "a dead duck," without a single friend in politics, and resting his hopes of success solely upon his own vanity. Curtin is a poor weak person who amounts to nothing. He is altogether in the power of a political clique who use him to serve their purposes and whose opinions he merely reflects, like a cheap mirror. His disposition is amiable to a fault, and his mind is not strong enough for him to undertake anything original—not even original sin. The Pennsylvanians have had enough of him as Governor, and there is no likelihood of his reaching the Senate. Thad. Stevens has been switched off by a renomination for Congress. It is probable that he would rather go to the House than to the Senate. It suits his peculiar talents better and gives greater scope to his indomitable energy. Besides this, we very much doubt whether the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to be represented by so inveterate, reckless, and envenomed a radical. Still, at our last advices, the contest was practically between Stevens and Cameron—the representatives of the extreme and the moderate men.

The Senator who ought to be elected, and who probably will be elected, is Simon Cameron. He understands the interests of his State better than any other Pennsylvanian, and he can advance and improve them better. Of late he has been a little radical in some of his views, but his radicalism is like the nap on a new pair of trowsers, and will wear off before long. As a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, he may fairly claim to be an exponent of Mr. Lincoln's policy. The only charge that has been brought against him is that of corruption; but we are satisfied that there is a great deal of humbug about this accusation. Simon Cameron's corruption consists in being true to his friends, but sometimes his friends are corrupt and thus get him into trouble.

This was the case with Cummings, who started a pious paper here upon the profits of his contracts for straw hats, linen pantaloons, fresh butter and army ale, porter and potted herring, all purchased at Erastus Corning's hardware store, at Albany, and shipped upon extravagantly chartered steamers. The father of Cummings was one of the earliest friends of Simon Cameron, and advanced him the money to enable him to start in the printing business. For this Cameron took a solemn vow that he would never forget nor desert the Cummings family, and when the son of the elder Cummings came and asked him for a contract he at once assented. Gratitude is to rare a virtue for us to find fault with it because it sometimes led Mr. Cameron into error. He is like the Camerons of Lochiel, who never prove false to a friend or a foe. We anticipate his easy election to the Senate.

Stockton—Cattell.

From the World.

The radicals of New Jersey have put the cap-sheaf upon one piece of infamy done by the Rump Congress. They have elected a Senator to take the place of John Stockton, the true and lawfully elected Senator from New Jersey, whom, being a Democrat, the Rump radicals conspired to throw out of his seat in order to obtain a two-thirds majority in the Rump Senate. The name of the Senator who carries about in his person the shame of New Jersey, the prostitution of a fair State to the wicked and lawless purposes of the Rump, is Cattell.

And so it turns out that there was not honor enough, not State pride enough, not justice enough, not decency enough in the New Jersey radicals to resent the insult put upon every voter in the State of New Jersey by the Rump Senate. Poor, mean-spirited, self-seeking partisans! they grasp a party advantage and submit to a public open insult to the State! The mere having of a radical rather than a Democrat in the United States Senate, is a sufficient bribe to them to pocket the insult to themselves and their once-honored State. Instead of resenting the insult put upon them and their State by the Rump Senate and sending John Stockton back to the halls of Congress with a unanimous vote which should tell the mad fanatics there that they might be base themselves, but could not enforce baseness upon others, these radicals of New Jersey assembled themselves together at Trenton on Friday in order to publicly proclaim themselves curs of low degree; they licked the boots of their masters; did the deed that was demanded of them, and now, for a few years, this Cattell will seat himself in the high place to which his State's dishonor bore him, wearing the badge of that dishonor, and himself its living memento.

The Democrats of New Jersey refused to vote, and thereby to recognize a vacancy. They protest in manly terms against the wrong to which they refuse to be parties, and include in their protest a brief but conclusive demonstration of the right of John Stockton to the seat which he would be filling to-day were there one spark of honor or pride in the New Jersey radicals.

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SURF HOUSE,

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CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

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McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11 37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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Clip this out and give us a call.

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$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
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Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
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Treated with unprecedented success by

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ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARRY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

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Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
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THE GREAT FAMINE IN INDIA.

Appalling Scenes.

Calcutta Correspondence (July 31) London Times.

I started from Midnapore, a civil station, about seventy miles southwest of the capital, on the morning of the 20th of June, and had hardly proceeded some seven miles when commenced the painful sights which, varying only in intensity, continued until I again returned to this place. Rain had fallen heavily during the night, and the palki men were trudging slowly through the mud, when, a little after daybreak, I saw two bodies under a tree. As there seemed to be a slight motion in one, I alighted, and on going up to it found, covered under an oil cloth, with just a spark of life left in him, an old man slowly dying from hunger. He appeared as if he had a thin piece of transparent india-rubber tightly drawn over his skeleton frame, so emaciated had he become. I gave him some beer, and he slowly faltered out his tale of woe.

He said that he and his companion had left their homes, after seeing their family die from the effects of cholera or famine, and had got thus far on their journey towards Midnapore, hoping to get relief there, when one, struck by damp and hunger, dies on the road under a tree, and the other wakes to find his friend a corpse, and himself, exhausted and drenched by the heavy rains that had fallen during the night, unable to move. The dogs and jackals feast off the body, while this living skeleton but a few paces off is powerless to prevent them. He faintly begs from the passers-by, but in vain. Hunger is gnawing their vitals also. They all turn a deaf ear to his cry. The beer seemed to revive him, and I went to my palki to get some biscuits, but returned to find the poor sufferer in a state of coma, and in a few minutes he was dead. The half-picked body or his companion attested his tale. I continued my journey, passing at intervals the dead as they lay unburied and in every stage of decomposition on the side of the road.

Sometimes I would see a cluster together. In one place there were twenty-two bodies within the space of half a mile; in another six, close together; all more or less mangled and torn by jackals, dogs, and vultures. Pushing my way through the jungle and over paddy fields, often obliged to swim sundry streams swollen by the late floods, in one of which my palki was upset, I traversed 120 miles of country, when I reached the house of a Mr. Falls, an assistant in Messrs. Watson & Co.'s indigo concern here. That gentleman informed me that a woman had died by the roadside, and that a living child was said to be at her breast. He sent out his servants, who returned saying that they had found the corpse and the child, but the mother's arm clasped the latter so right that in bending it back, stiff and cold, it broke. They say that the living and the dead had been thus linked together for two days; at any rate, the poor little infant, exhausted by exposure and want, died as it was being released.

The above gentleman and myself were travelling through a dense jungle. Miles away from any human habitation, we perceived a famished native, or the Sonthal tribe, lying on the ground; he had thrown himself down to meet certain death; but a little brandy rekindles the vital spark, and, loth to leave him to be a prey for the jackal and leopard, we have him placed on the roof of a palki. The palki-bearers, however, refused to budge an inch, saying that their case would be gone. "*Suaviter in modo*" is tried, but "no go;" "*fortiter in re*" then came into play. They murmured, looked at the palki, asked for a bottle of grog, and then trudged along with their tipsy burden. The brandy had been too strong for him. I am glad to add that in twenty-four hours after this the burden was walking about. The misery entailed by the famine has brought out all the worst qualities of the lower class of natives. As a rule, affectionate and fond of their homes, they have in too many instances fled, leaving their wives and families to starve; but, as an eye-witness in two cases where nobler feelings held their sway, I here record them:—A woman, with her three young children, crawls into a planter's house just as luncheon was being carried from the table; she begs for the remains of the curry and rice, which are at once taken out into the verandah and placed before her. Without attempting to eat, she quietly seats the three children round the dish, who in a few minutes demolish its contents, and although the mother is wasted to a skeleton, yet mumbling her thanks, she turns away grateful that her offspring have been fed, even while she herself still hungereth. In another village we met a little girl and her mother, lying under a mango tree. Both were faint from hunger; they had been trying to keep life together by feeding on snails picked out of ponds, berries, and lizards, where they could obtain them, but daily feeling weaker, they had sunk down under a tree, awaiting a lingering death. We got some boiled rice and put it before them. The younger is the stronger; the mother is too weak to raise herself. Although the child's big eyes flashed with a hungry gleam, yet her little hands, well filled, first seek the mother's mouth, and not until half the rice is thus gone does she herself eat. It is impossible to judge of the numbers that have died from actual want, as no returns are kept; but taking the three districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Midnapore, I should say quite 1200 a day. In Balasore large plague pits have had to be dug near the towns to receive the bodies of those found dead near their precincts, but in too many instances the bodies are left to rot on the roadside.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Seven More Telegraph Cables Projected.

The *Journal of Mining* says:—"Since the last issue of the *Journal of Mining* announcement has been made of the successful junction of the lost cable of 1865 with Heart's Content—so that two great telegraphic nerves now unite Great Britain to America. No excitement followed that announcement, because we suppose the public mind has been too much agitated by politics to care about anything else, but we believe the importance of this success is none the less appreciated, as well by those who in consequence thereof will save money in the reduced rates charged for messages, as by that larger class who gain by reading in their newspaper every morning at breakfast a larger modicum of European telegraphic news. Hence, we have thought that some mention of other deep-sea cable projects will prove acceptable to our readers. So far as we can ascertain there are no less than seven of them.

"First. Is that of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company; capital $10,000,000, in shares of $1000 each; President, W. S. Worl; office, 37 New street and 38 Broad street. The route proposed is from Cape Charles (opposite Fortress Monroe) to the Bermudas—six hundred and seventy-seven miles; thence to the Azores, eighteen hundred miles; and thence to Lisbon in Portugal, seven hundred and fifty miles. The advantages claimed by Mr. Worl, the projector, for this route are—that the cable can be laid in three sections, so that in case of accident to one section the other two would remain intact; that shipping stations at the Azores and Bermudas would be established, where masters of vessels could be placed in communication with their owners; that the business of these stations alone would pay handsomely; and that such stations would enable the line to be worked with four-fold the rapidity of a single cable. The company have not yet decided as to the particular class of cable they will lay down, but we should not be surprised if one of the Bishop deep sea cables were adopted.

"Second. The Ocean Telegraph Company (limited), of England; capital, £600,000, in shares of £20 each, with power to increase; of which Thomas Allen, electrician and engineer, is the promoter. The route proposed is from Falmouth, England, one thousand two hundred and forty miles, to the Azores, and thence about the same distance to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The cable for this line (invented by Mr. Allen) is already contracted for and being made. It is a copper wire conductor, surrounded by small steel wires (instead of a steel wire surrounded by small copper wires, as in Mr. Bishop's cables), the whole enveloped in gutta percha and covered with tarred canvas. The Allen cable is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and will weigh in the ship mine and a half hundred-weight per knot.

"Third. The North American Telegraph Company (limited). This is another English company. The route proposed is from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, 250 miles; thence to Iceland, 240; to east coast of Greenland, 743; to Labrador, 507; to Canada, 210. There will be two cables, sixty miles apart, laid by this company the whole submarine distance. It is stated that the water in mid ocean is very deep, hence danger from icebergs will only be encountered near shore. It is calculated that messages will be sent by this line at half a crown (say 60 cents in currency) per word.

"Fourth. The Western Union Company of America; what is generally known as the Russo-American line. This company's cable is to be laid from Russian America to Asiatic Russia (across Behring's Straits), via some small islands about half-way between the two continents. The land lines are and have for two years been in process of erection. Already it has been erected for seven hundred miles north of New Westminster, British Columbia, and by the end of this year eight hundred miles more will be done. In Asiatic Russia the line is also being pushed with commendable energy. The American, Russian, and British Governments lend every facility to those engaged in this great enterprise, and all *material* for the company is everywhere admitted duty free.

"Fifth. A French line via Lisbon, Madeira, Canary Isles, Cape Verde Isles (with branch to the Senegal river in Africa), across the Atlantic Ocean to Cape San Roque in Brazil, and thence to Cayenne in French Guiana, is also on the tapis. From Cape San Roque land lines will doubtless run to Rio Janeiro, and to all parts of South America.

"Sixth. International Ocean Telegraph Company, projected by the renowned Major-General William F. ('Baldy') Smith, office, No. 41 Wall street. This line has just received a concession from the Spanish Government. The route for this cable is from the mainland of Florida by way of the Islands of Sandy Key and Key West to Cuba, the distance between the two latter being only 87 miles; thence to St. Domingo, thence to Porto Rico. Also from Cuba to Jamaica and thence to the Isthmus of Panama. The organization of this company is:—General William F. Smith, President; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President; Alfred Peli, Jr., Secretary; M. L. Delafield, Treasurer. Directors:—Alexander Hamilton, Cambridge Livingston, Charles Knap, C. K. King, James A. Scrymser, Alfred Pell, Jr., Maturin L. Delafield, William F. Smith, and William T. Blodgett. While speaking of this cable it may be well to mention that, under the auspices of ex-President Murillo, of Colombia, several hundred miles of telegraph wire were projected and are now partially completed across the lofty Andes—at one point in the crossing of which the wires will be thirteen thousand feet above sea level! A grand chain of telegraphs running from Patagonia up on both sides of South America to Columbia, and from Behring's Straits down through Russian America, British America, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, Mexico, and the Central American Republics, will doubtless connect with this line as well as with the Russo-American line.

"Seventh. A line from New Zealand and Australia, running from island to island of the Sunda Group to Singapore, thence connecting with the line of telegraph running from the East Indies to England. When the Russo-American line is completed, a land branch through China and Cochin-China to Singapore, will also probably be constructed. Several of those companies were organized, or partly so, some time ago, but the successful laying and working of the two great American telegraph cables has given them an impetus never before experienced."

A Question of Orders.—A correspondent of the London *Church Review* proposes the reception of dissenters into the Church in whole denominations, allowing them to retain their peculiarities. He sees no reason why there may not be Methodist or Baptist orders in the Church of England, just as there are orders of Dominicans, Passionists, etc., in the Church of Rome.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. H. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
8 11 smw29t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
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CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 21

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GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
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ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly done to

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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
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Also, WOOL SACKS.
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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic simplant known commanding such reputation for such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH 8 reet.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

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631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"EDINBURGH" ..... Saturday, September 22
"CITY OF LIMERICK" ..... Wednesday, September 26
"CITY OF LONDON" ..... Saturday September 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ..... Wednesday October 3

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains of Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for the city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to forty feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 107 JONES' Alley

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Stree
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 825 Oakland street.
John Woodside, No. 1321 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblod, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Decatur street.
B. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 30 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 118 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
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S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
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Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to sufferers we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

The Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by DYOTT & CO., Druggists, Philadelphia.

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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN Island DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

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SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
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PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
16wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30, 7.15, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M. The 7.15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Elfreth's alley at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.45 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.25, 7.55, 10.16, and 12.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.10, 7.26, and 10.50 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.05 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.05 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4.40 and 8.24 A. M., and 3.26 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5.25 and 9.25 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4.20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7.15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Philadelphia for Baltimore and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 12 (Night), via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sunday—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Day Express	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·00 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·30 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 127 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for

THE CONTEST IN NEW JERSEY.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE AND THE NEW CONGRESSMEN.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TRENTON, N. J., September 19, 1866.

The record of New Jersey during the past five years contains but little for which the State can lay claim to credit. Better days have dawned at last; the horrible nightmare of pro-slavery Democracy, which has so long weighed her down, has been shaken off, and she now assumes her place in the solid ranks of the loyal North, as a determined foe of the enemies of freedom and equal rights.

The fight for the supremacy was determined on both sides; on the part of the Democracy it was desperate, for it was their last and only chance in the North. In endeavoring to maintain their sway, they hesitated not to resort to every device and trick that is known to politicians and demagogues. Hard cash was abundant, and had any Republican member of the Legislature been so minded, he could have received at least $30,000 for his vote. It is not necessary to say that none of them were so minded.

Senator Scovel was considered the weakest point of the Republican line, and was consequently assailed most frequently and most vigorously. I have it from unquestionable authority that he was offered, by those whose hands were reeking with "bread and butter," his choice between the Collectorship of the First Congressional District and the Consulship to Liverpool. In return, he was to vote with the Democratic "ten" of the Senate, and thus either prevent a meeting of that branch of the Legislature or effect a *sine die* adjournment. If he had consented to enter into such an arrangement, the election of a United States Senator would probably have been rendered impossible; for it is extremely doubtful if the recent act of Congress would have been complied with by a minority of the Senate meeting the Assembly in joint convention for that purpose. Mr. Scovel, however, did his whole duty to himself, his constituents, and his party. As a consequence, Democratic slander is already busy with his name. He is accused of selling out to Senator Cattell for so many thousands of dollars—an accusation that is entirely gratuitous, for there has been no intercourse whatever, either directly or indirectly, between these two gentlemen, who have purposely avoided each other throughout the extra session.

Being in a hopeless minority, and unable to bribe any of their opponents, the Democracy could only protest. They first assailed the Governor of the State for calling the extra session, alleging that it was entirely unnecessary, and that none of the interests of the State or country would have suffered by leaving to the new Legislature about to be elected the decision of both the Constitutional amendment and Senatorial question. And they further claimed, that the calling of the extra session was an open confession of weakness, and distrust of the people on the part of the Republican party in the State. It is not to be denied that there was a great deal of force in the point thus made. The call of Governor Ward for the extra meeting of the Legislature was issued on the 30th of August. At that time the result of the appeal to the people was in great doubt. Andrew Johnson had gone but a few miles on his winding way, and Vermont and Maine had not been heard from. But this doubt is now set entirely at rest, and the action of the extra session has done fully as much towards accomplishing this result as the electioneering tour of the President and the thunderings of Maine. The Democrats themselves confessed this, when one of their acknowledged leaders complained that "the Republicans had knocked the insides out of the election, leaving them nothing to fight for in November."

Then they entered a special and lengthy protest against the election of Mr. Cattell, characterizing the new law regulating the election of Senators as unconstitutional and void, and claiming, moreover, that Mr. Stockton was illegally ousted from his seat, and that, therefore, there was no vacancy to be filled. On this last point the Senate of the United States is the sole judge, and their decree has already been given to the world. The question of the constitutionality of the law under which Mr. Cattell was elected has also been settled, and in such a way that the Democrats will be dumbfounded when they come to realize it. The recent act of Congress requires the two Houses of the Legislature to meet in joint convention and *declare* the result of the election in the separate branches, if such an election has been held. In performing this part of their task yesterday, the Legislature of New Jersey passed, by a clear majority of all its members, a resolution declaring Mr. Cattell *duly elected* Senator. In case the act of Congress should be declared unconstitutional by any competent tribunal or authority, Mr. Cattell can lay claim to and hold his seat by virtue of an election under the old law and custom of New Jersey! There has not been left open a solitary knot-hole through which the Democratic party of the State can squeeze its lank anatomy.

The Legislature having finished its work, the issue now reverts to the people, before whom the Democratic party goes, shorn of its prestige and without a tangible issue. Their defeat is certain. In the late Assembly the Republicans had a round majority of ten, and can thus afford even to lose a few votes, without losing control of this branch of the Legislature. With regard to the Senate, thirteen members hold over, while elections are to be held in eight senatorial districts. Only three of these had Republican members in the late Legislature, and none of these three are doubtful. A gain of one member in Essex county is also certain. This county has been represented by a Democrat, but last fall Governor Ward received from it a clear majority of 2500.

The State is equally secure from a Congressional point of view. No nominations have as yet been made in the First District, which is overwhelmingly Republican. Major Benjamin Acton, of Salem, is the most prominent candidate, but it is doubtful if he will consent to run. Senator Scovel, of Camden, and John W. Hazleton, of Gloucester, are also in the field, as well as Senator Ludlam, of Cumberland. The latter gentleman will receive the unanimous support of the delegation from his own county, and if nominated and elected, will do credit to himself and his constituents.

In the Second District, Governor Newell, the present Representative, has just been renominated, and cannot possibly be defeated.

The Third District is the only one in which the Democrats have any certainty of success. But this should not deter the friends of liberty and justice from pressing vigorously the claims of John Davidson, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New Brunswick, who has received the Republican nomination.

The Fourth District is at present represented by the irrepressible Jack Rogers, *quasi* leader of the Democracy in the lower House. Jack has his enemies in the Democratic ranks, who are determined to defeat his renomination. He is at present perambulating his district, promising to every man who agrees to support him a post office, or something else in the "bread-and-butter" line. The Republicans have placed in nomination the Hon. John Hill, present Speaker of the House of Assembly, and a man of marked ability. A little concerted action is all that is needed to secure his triumph.

The Fifth District has been completely revolutionized since the last Congressional election. The success of George A. Halsey, Esq., is secure by a majority of at least 2000. The fact that the President has recently deprived him of his position as United States Assessor gives him additional strength.

In this position stands the contest in New Jersey. An overwhelming Republican victory is beyond the shadow of a doubt. Thus the only Northern State that did not cast a full vote for Abraham Lincoln, is at last "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." OMIKRON.

THE PITTSBURG POISONER.

Martha Grinder—The Evil That She Did Lives After Her.

It is with an ill grace that evil words are spoken of the dead. None of us will ever forget, or will ever cease to shudder, at the monstrous deeds of Martha Grinder. While she lived she was a terror and a monster, who dealt in death as a pastime, and poisoned babes in order that she might judge the effect her drugs would have on adults. Now she is dead, all are disposed to let her sleep well. While she was being tried for the murder of a beautiful woman, the crowd would have torn her limb from limb if they could have laid their hands on her. Now she has met her doom, none would dishonor her bones, even if the hidden grave in which she sleeps were revealed.

In the murder of Mary Caroline Caruthers we all thought that the fiendishness of the Borgia had reached its saddest culmination. A young woman—a bride, just commencing a happy life under the most genial circumstances; beautiful to such a degree that she caused the universal admiration even of her own sex; as good as she was beautiful; a happy wife and a beloved daughter, blessing an unshadowed home—such a woman was it that Martha Grinder murdered with the cold-blooded malignity of a fiend, that a few household articles and a little money might fall to the murderess. She murdered her, too, with such needless torture, playing with her victim's misery, and laughing—one can imagine, half regretfully—when the last scene came, and the poor girl lay dead.

All this was bad enough, but Martha Grinder did worse. Mary Caruthers had a husband, young, vigorous, happy, and prosperous. The evil one who murdered his wife worse than murdered him. For every dose of poison she gave his wife, she gave one to him, hoping to kill them both. The delicate woman died, the more stalwart man lived, a wretched wreck. The terrible death of his wife left his home desolate, his life darkened, his future a blank. The poison his enemy had fed him continued its fell work long after the murderess was mouldering in her felon's grave. It had shattered every nerve, and had wrecked every joint. Grief stricken; with his memories saddened by the blight that had withered his life; with every hope dead; with terrible physical suffering added daily and nightly to mental anguish, and yet too strong to die—what else but one thing could happen to him? He went mad. On Thursday last James Caruthers was taken a hopeless lunatic from his home in New Castle to Dixmont Hospital.

To our minds, this crime for which Martha Grinder did not die, and which she was unconscious, for the most part, of having committed, is the most terrible of all her terrible list. If anything could make us think our charity for the dead sinner a superstition, and lead us to curse the memory of the coffined wretch, this proof of how the crime reaches out active and potent, after the criminal is only dust, would do it. Verily, the evil that she did lives after her.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

9 15 stuth2mrp

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

9 20 wim5t*

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE SWIMMING SEASON

will close on SATURDAY, September 22.

Last Ladies' Class from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., on closing day.

THE WINTER SEASON

of the Institution with Instruction in Light Gymnastics, Dancing, Parlor Skating, etc., will open on the 15th of October. 9 20 3trp

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC. LARGE COLLECTION.

LOW PRICES.

BEST MARBLE.

TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.

9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

9 18 5 Three doors above Walnut.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2t4

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale (to take place in the month of October) of valuable and rare works of art; Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Vitti & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstuf

Sale No. 305 Chesnut street.

PERRY & CO.'S

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLY MADE CLOTHING.

On Friday morning,

21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 305 Chesnut street, the entire stock of seasonable ready-made Clothing, manufactured of best fabrics, expressly for city trade, by

PERRY & CO.,

comprising in part black doeskin cassimere, and French, Scotch, and English cassimere coats, pants and vests.

Each garment to be sold singly, and the sale to be continued until the whole stock is disposed of.

Sale positive, without reserve. 9 17 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

519½ No. 240 MARKET Street.

CARD.—Buyers will please notice the change of day from WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY, 21st instant, for the sale of this week.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue,

On Friday Morning,

September 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of most desirable goods for present sales. 9 18 3t

5000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Included in sale on Friday Morning, 5000 dozen ladies' ⅝ and gents' ¾ plain hemstitched hemmed, and printed border linen cambric handkerchiefs, being a full assortment of a most favorite make, embracing a full line from low to fine numbers.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

Also, an invoice embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, bands, flouncings edgings, etc. etc.

Also, a line of Paris Valencia edgings, insertings, Paris lace veils, Valencia collars, etc.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Also, 200 cartons new fall styles and colors Paris plain and fancy poult de soie ribbons, a full line, Nos. 4@60.

Also, 150 cartons new and choice fall style Paris artificial flowers and feathers.

Also, 100 cases new fall style straw and felt turbans, gladiators, bonnets, etc.

DOMESTICS, ETC.

Also, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, shirting flannels, Balmoral skirts, dress goods, etc.

NOTIONS, POCKET WALLETS, PERFUMERY, AND PARIS FANCY GOODS.

Also, on Thursday morning, viz.: 500 lots Paris morocco pocket wallets, memorandum books, currency holders, fine French perfumery, extracts, pomades, soaps, Paris fancy jewelry, pipes, tooth and hair brushes, combs, elastics, etc. etc.

Also, buttons, trimmings, sewings, stock goods.

Also, ladies', gents', and children's wool and cotton hosiery, gloves, Germantown fancy knit goods.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Also, ladies' and misses' steel spring hoop skirts, mechanical and whalebone corsets, etc. 2t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL, NO. 2045 Market street, over the Depot, lately occupied by Odd Fellows. It is about 30 feet front by 90 feet deep well lighted, is suitable for storing goods, as a work shop for a number of hands, and for a variety of other purposes. Rent moderate. Apply to ISAAC BRUGE Agent, No. 1416 South Penn Square. 9 17 6t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 1149 NORTH FRONT Street, below Girard avenue, with possession. Lot 24 by 100, to back street, suitable for Restaurant, or Drayman. Apply, from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M., and from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M., to

9 19 2t* C. T. LONG, No. 528 WOOD Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LARGE Dwelling House, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to E. HUNN, JR., 9 14 6t* No. 813 ARCH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY now offer their celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines at their new Office, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. The Howe Sewing Machines have now been before the public for more than twelve years, and their sale and popularity have been constantly on the increase. They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machines; and by the introduction of the most approved machinery we have so increased the production of our machines and perfected the parts, that we are now able to meet all demands and supply the very best machines in the market. These machines are made under the the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of sewing machines. Observe the medallion head of Elias Howe, Jr., imbedded in each machine, without which none are genuine.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,

No. 922 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

Sole Agents for the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and State of Delaware, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. 9 14 6trp

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD SCALES,

suitable for Weigh Locks Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.

Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.

N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. (9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks. Lewis L. Boupt.

R. H. Dinmore. Frederick A. Riehle.

THE CHEAPEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 418 MARKET Street,

9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 15 3m

NEW PARIS

DRESS GOODS,

From the Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia.

6-4 Choice Colors Mousseline Delaines.

4-4 Rich Polka Poplins.

4-4 Choice Shades Rep Poplins.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PLAID POPLINS,

OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AND FABRICS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

OF CHOICE COLORINGS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Beg to announce that they have now open, of their

OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. will pay special attention to this branch of their business, and will be prepared to furnish their customers with the best makes of goods at the most

REASONABLE PRICES.

9 19 3t

Nos. 1818 and 1820 CHESNUT Street.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

40 Pieces Double Width

RICH PRINTED ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, $1·00. These goods are worth $1·25 in first hands.

1¼ yard wide all-wool PLAIDS, $1·25, worth $1·62.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES, CHOICE COLORS, $1·12½, as good as any $1·25 Merinoes in the city.

FRENCH MERINOES, all qualities and colors, of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

At less than the present wholesale prices.

EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, $1·00.
" " " $1·25.
" " " $1·50.
BIARRITZ " " $2·00.
ALL-WOOL REP " $1·00.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS at low prices, all choice shades and colors, of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And fully 15 per cent. below market prices.

Good qualities BLACK SILKS, $1·25 to $1·50.
Better qualities " " $1·62 to $2·00.
Handsome " " $2·25 to $6·00.
Good qualities choice colors PLAIN SILKS, $1·80.
Better qualities " " $2·00.
Extra good " " $2·50.
STRIPED SILKS, all colors, 26 inches wide, $1·25.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

9 19 3t

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

9 26 6mrp **No. 913 ARCH Street.**

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S,

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street,

Import Direct from the Best Linen Makers in Europe, and have always on hand, the

Largest Linen Stock in the City,

Received by Late Steamers from Europe.

HEAVY POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 87½ CENTS.

FINE DAMASK TABLE LINENS BY THE YARD.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NEW DESIGNS.

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

SUPERIOR LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.

BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

TOWELLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

Several thousand dozen of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs always in store.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.

I supply Hotels and Steamboats with LINEN GOODS at package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

9 17 t12 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose Establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,

SUCH AS

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened from New York,

Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31.
Plaid Goods, 75 and 87½ cents.
Fine French Merinoes, $1·12½ per yard.
All-Wool Poplins, $1·15 per yard.
Black and White Plaid Alpacas, 44 cents.
Black and White Plaid Poplins, 75 cents per yard.
Fine All-Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
6-4 Black All-Wool Delaines, $1, $1 25, and $1·50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31 cents up to $1 25 per yard.
Black Silks, from $1 37½ up to $3 per yard.
American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-Wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Just opened—

50 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

50 dozen Kid Gloves, superior quality, $1 a pair; worth $1 50. 18 18§

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

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